The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CZAR'S FIRST STEP TOWARDS PEACE.

Emperor Summons American Ambassador and Hears Roosevelt's Offer to Aid in Ending the War.

SECRET IS WELL KEPT.

President Calls Japanese Minister from Sick Bed for Night Conference at the White House.

BULLETIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—As a result of the council of the ministers, held at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday, instructions were telegraphed today to the Russian ambassadors in Washington and Paris to the effect that Russia is desirous of learning Japan's peace conditions. M. von Meyer, the American ambassador, had a special audience with the czar today. His visit followed an interview between him and Foreign Minister Lamsdorff at a late hour last night.

END OF WAR NEARER.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8, 1:38 a. m.—That Ambassador Meyer's delivery to the emperor yesterday afternoon of President Roosevelt's message tendering his good offices, the prospect of the president's efforts to bring the belligerents together in peace negotiations is believed to be distinctly brighter.

It is equally evident that the situation is an exceedingly delicate one. Ambassador Meyer, when seen tonight, absolutely declined to say a word regarding his visit to Tsarskoe-Selo, the mission with which he is charged, or the emperor's response.

The center of interest is again transferred back to Washington. Count Cassini doubtless has received instructions from the emperor. However, it will probably require some little time to finally decide whether success shall crown the president's efforts to end the war.

The fact of Ambassador Meyer's visit to Tsarskoe-Selo is as yet known only in the higher official circles, many diplomats even being entirely unaware of this important event, but where it is known it has created intense interest.

In the meantime it must be stated that there is not the slightest surface indication of any change in the situation regarding the continuation of the war.

Preparations to send additional troops to the front continue. A new draft of horses from Poland has been made, and a further conscription of men in the province of Moscow is announced.

BY JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—As a result of friendly good offices of President Roosevelt definite steps have been taken to terminate the war between Russia and Japan. Ambassador Meyer was received in audience today by the czar, and he presented the president's well known views in favor of peace. Further than to say that the president's action was not distasteful and may lead to peace negotiations, the authorities here absolutely refused tonight to discuss the answer of the czar; but with Mr. Meyer's report of his conversation with the emperor in his possession, President Roosevelt was able to consider more intelligently the prospects of peace and to discuss them in a new and more authoritative light with Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister. Mr. Takahira got out of a sick bed to come to the White house. He was with the president for twenty-five minutes, and returned to his legation to send a cablegram to Tokio.

Terms Not Asked For.

So tightly have the authorities closed their lips that it is impossible to get details of what has occurred. It is known that the Russian government has not asked the president to ascertain the terms of peace Japan will offer, and has no intention of placing itself in such a humiliating position. Nor has the Japanese government, on its part, indicated in any definite sort of way the terms it has determined upon. Russia knows generally what the terms are and regards them, particularly that demanding an indemnity, as not only excessive but impossible.

The fact, however, that the emperor received Ambassador Meyer is in itself highly significant. It shows conclusively that the idea of peace is no longer repugnant to his majesty, and that he is not offended by President Roosevelt's action.

Here, then, is so much gain, and this undoubtedly is the basis upon which the president is proceeding. Japan's position has been defined repeatedly. It has not been changed by recent events. "The responsibility for further prosecution of the war," already said Minister Takahira, after the destruction of Rojestvensky's fleet, "will rest upon Russia." This statement was accepted in official and diplomatic circles as meaning that Japan was willing to make peace.

The Japanese minister was even more explicit today in a conversation with Rabbi Leonard Levy of Pittsburg, who presented him a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Pittsburg Peace society, urging the belligerents in the far east to bring hostilities to an end.

Russia Must Ask First.

"Japan wants peace," the minister said to Mr. Levy, "but the initiative must be taken by Russia. If my government were to make overtures for peace at this time such action would be accepted by the world as a sign of weakness."

Apparently Japan has abandoned her position that Russia must come out squarely and ask for peace, and President Roosevelt undoubtedly is the one who has induced the Tokio government to spare the czar this added humiliation.

What has brought the czar to a realization of the helplessness of his arms is not definitely known. The plain statements of President Roosevelt had something to do with it, that is certain. The internal situation in Russia, too, which has developed dangerously and necessitated the appointment of Gen. Trepoff practically as a dictator, has had an important influence. But while these various things have induced the czar to see the necessity of making peace, they may, unless the most delicate diplomacy is observed, destroy what little has been accomplished.

It is unfortunate, according to foreign diplo-

(Continued on page 2, column 5.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

THE WEATHER—
FORECAST—Fair and cool Thursday, Friday increasing cloudiness with slightly warmer, variable winds, mostly easterly.
Sunrise, 4:16; sunset, 7:33. Moonset, 11:24 p. m.
CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.
Temperature, max. 55, min. 52, mean 56, normal for the day 62. Deficiency for 1905, 254.
Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Excess for 1905, .47 inch.
Wind, N., max. 20 miles an hour, at 12:15 p. m.
Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 93%, 7 p. m. 67%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 11, 12, 13.

FOREIGN.

Sweden not likely to resort to arms to compel Norway to remain in union; King Oscar refused to permit son to accept Norwegian crown. Page 1.

Paris court decided shah cannot be compelled to pay debts in France. Page 1.

Gen. Trepoff denied he had been appointed dictator; will suppress all political agitation. Page 2.

Events which caused disruption of union of Scandinavian people began in 1814. Page 2.

Norwegians in Chicago indorsed action of fatherland in dissolving union with Sweden; republic predicted. Page 2.

Canadian cruiser sunk American fishing tug in Lake Ontario; two persons were drowned. Page 5.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Czar took first step toward peace by summoning American ambassador; heard Roosevelt's offer to aid in bringing war to end. Page 1.

Japan renamed warships captured from Rojestvensky as concession to Russia's pride. Page 2.

Czar ordered cruisers at Manila to remain at American disposal until end of war. Page 2.

WASHINGTON.

W. W. Karr of Smithsonian institution admitted embezzling $46,000. Page 2.

Ambassador Tower's court uniform at royal wedding in Berlin described by Richard Weightman as "radiant dream of golden splendor." Page 6.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Affidavit charged teamsters' union hired man to slug workers at $4.50 and "supper money" for each victim. Judge Kohlsaat listened to strike contempt cases. Page 4.

Col W. P. Rend, for team owners, issued statement blaming Shea for blocking arbitration; outlined position. Page 4.

All negotiations to end teamsters' strike failed. Page 4.

Jury fined John J. Doherty, union motorman, $50 for strike blockade. Page 4.

DOMESTIC.

Rumored Supt. Hendricks has unearthed Equitable scandal involving steal of $10,000,000; Lincoln and two other directors resigned; meeting of board failed to select chairman. Page 1.

New York man sent second letter to Oswego family, threatening to kidnap daughter if not paid $100,000. Page 1.

Six persons shocked by lightning at Baptist conference in Bristol, Va. Page 1.

Fred Harris, Chicago man, shot machinist in Saginaw strike during attack on car he guarded. Page 4.

Postmaster General Cortelyou delivered commencement address at University of Illinois; diplomas awarded at other colleges. Page 5.

LOCAL.

Mayor Dunne called for list of saloons located within 250 feet of church or school. Page 1.

Continuation of beef trust investigation by federal grand jury ordered by government authorities. Page 5.

Traction companies and city near working agreement. Page 5.

"Charitable Captains of Ships club," founded in Philadelphia prior to declaration of independence, declared by Lambert Tree to be nursery of American navy. Page 6.

Suit of $2,000,000 against late Peter Kimberly alleges mining fraud. Page 7.

School board voted to reopen Hoyne and South Division High schools for manual training. Page 7.

Launching of Dunne league postponed. Democratic county central executive committee ignored wishes of city's executive. Page 14.

NEW YORK.

Manager Burnham of Wallack's theater selected for arrest in test case against association. Page 2.

Attorney declared powers of president were not subject to control by congress or courts. Page 2.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Traffic men of transmissouri lines met to discuss means to oppose twenty-eight hour live stock law which Secretary Wilson has sought to enforce. Page 9.

Real estate board planned to prevent sanitary district from constructing Calumet ship canal. Page 9.

New York stocks dull; Amalgamated Copper imparted feverish tone to market. Page 9.

Butter prices declined ¼ cent because of heavy offerings. Page 9.

Fear of early movement of new wheat caused 2½ cent drop locally. Page 10.

Directors of Union Bag and Paper company recommended issue of $5,000,000 bonds. Page 10.

Chicago cattle market declined; hogs steady; sheep strong. Page 10.

SPORTING.

Chicago National league players beat Boston easily at west side grounds; score, 10 to 2. Page 8.

White Stockings, though crippled, shut out Athletics, 8 to 0. Page 8.

Illinois nine beat University of Chicago, 11 to 8. Page 8.

Major Daingerfield, which once sold for $25,000, won selling race at Gravesend. Page 8.

Americans finished well up in British open golf tourney. Page 8.

Kelly fought draw with Burns at Detroit, Mich. Page 8.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	K. P. Wilhelm	
DOVER	Waldersee	
HAVRE		Sarmatian.
HONGKONG	Korea	
LIVERPOOL		Baltic.
LIVERPOOL		Friesland.
MANCHESTER	Bostonian	
NAPLES		Italia.
NAPLES		Oskar.
NEW YORK	Bovic	Oceanic.
NEW YORK	N. Prince	Statendam.
NEW YORK	Majestic	Lombardia.
NEW YORK	Westernland	Oscar II.
QUEENST'WN	Teutonic	Saxonia.
YOKOHAMA	Iyo Maru	

SWEDEN YIELDS TO NORWAY'S ACT

Popular Indignation Over Secession of Storthing, but No Desire to Resort to Arms.

NO CROWN FOR KING'S SON.

Oscar II. Refuses to Permit Prince of His House to Occupy the Norwegian Throne.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

STOCKHOLM, June 7.—Sweden is not likely to go to war to compel Norway to remain under the kingship of Oscar II. Sweden is angry, but the general sentiment seems to be opposed to any forcible measures.

The action of the storthing in declaring Norway a sovereign state and refusing further allegiance to King Oscar was not unexpected.

King Oscar, whose strength is much shaken by his recent illness, is perturbed by Norway's action, but beyond his brief protest to Prime Minister Michelsen he has made no public utterance or given any indication of his course of action. It is stated, however, that King Oscar has refused to permit any of his sons to accept the Norwegian crown.

At a council of state this afternoon, his majesty presiding, it was resolved to convene an extraordinary session of the Swedish parliament.

Crown Prince Oscar will return immediately from Berlin, where he represented the monarchy at the wedding of the German crown prince.

It is impossible at present to predict developments, but apparently the least likely of any possible outcome is war. There is no outward excitement whatever. The populace is astonishingly apathetic. The newspapers refer to the movement as a revolution, but maintain that the union is not dissolved, because Sweden's assent is necessary.

Calls It a Revolution.

Newspapers of Stockholm, commenting on the action of the Norwegian storthing, take an extremely serious view of the crisis. The Nya Dagligt Allehanda says:

"The Norwegian government has exceeded all limits, but undoubtedly it acted according to its conviction that it was for the country's welfare, and no Swedish party or politician will attempt to persuade or to compel Norway to maintain a union which had become a burden. The Swedish diet will meet in extraordinary session in a fortnight and will speak in the name of Sweden. Meanwhile the king of the union speaks in the name of the union and has already protested against the revolution which is contemplated in his Norwegian kingdom."

The Dagblad says: "The revolutionists have now unmasked themselves and have trampled upon the union and upon their oath of allegiance to the king. As soon as possible all Norwegians employed in our diplomatic service must be removed. Sweden cannot be represented by men belonging to a country which organizes a revolution, dethrones its king, and breaks all ties of union."

King Oscar's Protest.

King Oscar's telegram of protest to the Norwegian premier, Michelsen, was as follows:

"Have received the communication of the council of state and record the most decided protest against the method and action of the government."

King Oscar also telegraphed to M. Berner (president of the storthing), informing him that he had telegraphed to Premier Michelsen emphatically protesting against the action of the council of state.

The newspapers of Stockholm, commenting upon the action of the storthing, declare that a revolution has been accomplished, but that the union is not dissolved, as Sweden's sanction is necessary in order to complete the disruption.

HOW NORWAY SECEDED.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 7.—Norway today declared herself a sovereign state, dissolved the union with Sweden, and proclaimed Oscar II. no longer king of Norway.

Pending the selection of a new king a provisional government has been formed.

Norway has asked King Oscar to permit one of his sons to become king of Norway. It is believed King Oscar will refuse. In that event Prince Waldemar, third son of the king of Denmark, may be chosen.

King Oscar has telegraphed a most emphatic protest at Norway's act of secession, and it is understood has summoned the Swedish parliament to meet in extraordinary session on June 26.

Norway Ready to Fight.

Norway is prepared to take up arms, if need be, to defend her newly declared independence from Sweden.

At a second session of the storthing held this evening a proclamation to the people of Norway was adopted, citing in detail the events which led up to the act of secession.

"The storthing hopes that the Norwegian people will succeed in living in peace and on good terms with all, and not the least with the Swedish people, to whom we are linked by so many natural ties.

"The storthing is sure that the people will join with it and with the government in maintaining the full independence of Norway and with firmness and dignified tranquillity submit to the necessary sacrifices; and it is further sure that all subjects will fully respect all ordinances and prescriptions from the government.

"All officials, civil and military, must in every respect yield that obedience which the government has the right to claim according to the authority transferred to it by the storthing in the name of the people of Norway."

Climax of Long Dispute.

Today's act of secession came as the climax to the long standing controversy between the two kingdoms over Norway's demand for a separate consular service—a demand which has always been resisted by Sweden.

Early in May the storthing forced a crisis by passing a bill providing for a separate consular system for Norway. This bill was submitted to King Oscar on May 26, after he had resumed the throne after three

(Continued on page 3, column 1.)

A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LOSE CHILD OR PAY $100,000.

Fresh Threat to Kidnap Daughter of Oswego Family.

MAY BE FRIEND OF FATHER.

Would-be Blackmailer Said to Be Influenced for Evil by Woman.

Oswego, N. Y., June 7.—[Special.]—Emboldened by his immunity from detection the mysterious letter writer who has terrorized the family of John Jay Tonkin for three years past today mailed another kidnaping threat to the father of 12 year old Rosamond Tonkin. The letter demands $100,000 and states that unless the amount is paid Rosamond will be kidnaped June 10.

Mrs. Tonkin is prostrated, and redoubled vigilance is being taken in guarding the child. The letter, which is dated Oswego, June 6, and addressed to "John Jay Tonkin, Oswego, N. Y.," follows:

Dear Sir: Unless we have $100,000 before June 10 at noon we will take your Rosamond. You had better call off your detectives. Remember, June 10 at 12 m. THE THREE.

Second Threat Received.

A second letter, dated Boston, June 6, and filled with sinister threats against the life of Rosamond Tonkin also was received by the Tonkin family today.

As a result John J. Tonkin, who returned from a business trip west today, has announced he will appeal to the United States postal authorities and ask for an investigation of the most stringent character.

"I now am determined," said Mr. Tonkin, "that this matter shall be sifted to the bottom. If I can discover who the dastardly scoundrel is who is persecuting my family I will prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law, even if he be my own brother. I still am prepared to pay a large and substantial reward for the detection and arrest of the author of these sketches and threatening letters."

Ruled by a Woman.

A remarkable feature of the case revealed today is the positively expressed belief of a person intimately connected with the investigation that the man who has written the letters possesses a dual personality.

"This man, who is as well known in New York as in Oswego, has been dominated in the last two years by a woman who bears a most intense enmity against the Tonkin family," he said. "Under ordinary circumstances this young man is possessed of charming manners and is the soul of honor and good fellowship, but the influence of this woman, who also is young and beautiful, is so pronounced that the man is as clay in the woman's hands."

Father Refuses to Believe.

At a secret conference today between J. J. Tonkin and two detectives in his employ the name of the suspected mysterious letter writer was mentioned and the millionaire was asked whether he desired to have the police make an arrest.

It is understood that Mr. Tonkin refused to believe the proofs offered by the detectives as to the identity of the blackmailer and ordered them to continue their investigations on different lines. In a statement tonight Mr. Tonkin said:

"I do not propose to cause an arrest in this case until irrefutable proof of the guilt of some person. If such proof were given me I would not hesitate to ask the police to make an arrest, no matter how near home it should strike.

"I have received letters in which the name of a certain man in Oswego is mentioned, but I have steadfastly refused to believe this man, under obligations to me as he is, could ever have perpetrated these threats."

REFUSE TO DEFEND OIL KING.

Northern Indiana Baptists Vote Down Resolution Decrying Criticism of John D. Rockefeller.

South Bend, Ind., June 7.—The Northern Indiana Baptist association today voted down a resolution introduced by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler of Elkhart, decrying the criticism of John D. Rockefeller and declaring that the oil king is highly moral.

STUDENTS SEIZE A CIRCUS: GIVE SHOW OF THEIR OWN.

Northwestern University Boys Raid the Ring When They See a Woman Wearing a Purple Costume.

Under the stimulus of a purple costume worn by a woman bareback rider and supposing it worn in honor of the university colors, more than 150 Northwestern students last night took possession of a circus in Evanston. After stopping the performance and giving a show of their own the collegians fought with the tent men and were dispersed by the police. Several persons were injured, but no arrests were made.

"Bodkins' world renowned circus" opened for the evening performance at Emerson street and Railroad avenue, with the general admission section packed and comparatively few persons in the reserved seats. In the audience were several hundred of the Northwestern men. As soon as the show started the students rushed into the roped off section, refusing to pay the extra charge. Then the acts began and the students jeered the performers. Many persons in the audience left and the management made a vain effort to preserve order. The climax came when Mme. Beleske appeared wearing purple tights. With wild howls the students rushed into the ring, cheering for the university color.

After a pause, the performance was resumed, and then the disturbers insisted on staying for the aftershow, for which they refused to pay. They took possession of the stage and gave a show of their own, in which songs and high kicking formed the principal feature. Finally the police were called. They dispersed the students.

CANNOT COMPEL THE SHAH TO PAY DEBTS IN FRANCE.

Paris Court So Decides After Ruler of Persia Balks at Liquidating Cost of Pavilion at Exposition.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 7.—A court has decided that the shah of Persia cannot be compelled to pay the debts incurred in France because he is a sovereign, and therefore not amenable to French law.

The architect who erected the Persian pavilion at the Paris exposition sent a bill to the shah some time ago, and received a decoration for himself and medals for the workmen. The latter rejected the medals and demanded cash for their labor. They sued the architect, who was compelled to pay them. This caused his bankruptcy.

The architect subsequently applied to the court for authority to distrain the shah's baggage on his forthcoming visit, but the court refused to issue such an order.

SIX AT BAPTIST CONFERENCE ARE SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING.

Bolt Strikes Near Tabernacle During Session of Conference at Bristol, Va.—Illinoisan Among the Injured.

Bristol, Va., June 7.—While the conference of the German Baptist Brethren was in session here a bolt of lightning struck near the tabernacle. Five persons were rendered unconscious, but physicians soon revived them. In the postoffice of the tabernacle J. M. Shively of Cerro Gordo, Ill., general secretary of the conference, was knocked senseless by the shock, and his departure for home will be delayed on account of his injuries.

TOWN PLANS OCTUPLE WEDDING

Five Per Cent of 350 Denizens of Little Chute, Wis., Combine in Matrimonial Venture.

Appleton, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—Five per cent of the population of Little Chute will be married next Tuesday afternoon and evening, and the 350 Hollanders of the village already have plans for a gala day.

Sixteen young people of the village have yielded to the machinations of Cupid, and all will be wed within a period of six hours. Merchants and citizens generally will join in a mammoth celebration.

The four village dance halls have been engaged and temporary pavilions will be erected. Hollanders from over the eastern section of the state will be present.

MAYOR OPENS NEW CRUSADE

Demands List of Saloons Located Near Schools and Churches.

HE MAY CHANGE THE RULE.

At Present Harrison's System of 250 Foot Limit Is Followed.

Mayor Dunne has gone one step further in mapping out his campaign on vice in Chicago. He has asked Chief O'Neill to supply him with a list of all saloons located within 250 feet of a church or schoolhouse. The list was completed last night, and is ready for presentation to the mayor.

Chief O'Neill will make his report "for the information of the mayor."

In preparing himself for an attempt to suppress, repress, or segregate the vicious element of the city the mayor has requisitioned a large mass of information from all quarters. Chief O'Neill last night said:

"The mayor sent me a request some time ago that I furnish him a list of all saloons located within 250 feet of churches and schools. He did not state what his object was further than that the report would be for his information. I transmitted the order to my inspectors, and in each precinct the list was compiled. It is complete in my desk now and I shall present it to the mayor at once. I cannot undertake to say how many saloons are listed. There may be several hundred or only several score—I haven't had time to go through the report."

Matter of Executive Ruling.

There is no provision in the city code relating to the location of saloons in the vicinity of schools and churches. This restriction has for many years been a subject of executive ruling. Mayor Harrison at first stipulated that no license should be granted for a saloon within 150 feet of a school or church. Later he raised the distance to 200 feet, and still later to 250. This, however, still applied only to residence quarters. In business streets the rule did not apply.

Chief O'Neill, however, was not directed to confine his investigation to residence quarters and consequently the report will name every saloon so located, whether in a business or dwelling district.

Deputy Collector Explains Rule.

"I know that the chief is making a report to the mayor on saloons near churches and schools," said Deputy City Collector McCarthy. "There are a variety of conditions which apply to the granting of each license. At present we are following ex-Mayor Harrison's 250 foot ruling in granting licenses in residence districts, and there it is possible to establish a saloon only through consent of the neighborhood. In streets like Clark and State, where most of the buildings are stores, the rule is not applied. There are saloons within 250 feet of the Jones school at Harrison street and Plymouth place because that is a business and not a residence quarter. Likewise there are saloons across the street from St. Peter's church, Clark and Polk streets. In hundreds of cases the schools and churches have been established within 250 feet of existing saloons.

"It will be in Mayor Dunne's power to lay down a new rule for our guidance in passing upon applications for licenses, and I understand that he is informing himself on the subject before reaching a decision."

Must Renew Licenses.

Another order on the subject of saloons was sent out from the city hall during the day. It is:

"Obtain the renewal of your license or close your place."

The command is given to 1,500 saloonkeepers who are delinquent in paying their current license fee. Chief O'Neill has detailed one policeman in each of the forty-two precincts to warn the delinquents. Controller McGann says the city needs the $250,000 due.

BAR TOBACCO AND INTOXICANTS

Members of W. C. T. U. Pass Resolution That Users Should Not Teach the Young.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 7.—[Special.]—Dr. Harriet S. French at the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. declared no user of tobacco or intoxicants should be allowed to teach the young. A resolution to this effect was passed.

EQUITABLE GRAFT NETS $10,000,000?

Hendricks Said to Have Unearthed New Scandal Showing Gigantic Steal from Policy Holders.

LINCOLN QUITS BOARD.

Hyde Rules Directors' Meeting, Which Urges Reform, but Is Unable to Agree on Governing Chairman.

New York, June 7.—[Special.]—A most colossal scandal has been uncovered in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society, and now is being carefully investigated by State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks, assisted by Frederick D. Kilburn, superintendent of the state banking department. The sum involved is near $10,000,000.

The scandal has ramifications leading from the Equitable Life into the Equitable Trust company. Supt. Hendricks was unable to follow it to finality, because it led into concerns over which his department has no supervision. He therefore called on Supt. Kilburn last Tuesday, and the latter came to this city.

Criminal Action Inevitable.

Since making this discovery Supt. Hendricks has questioned at great length President James W. Alexander, Vice President James H. Hyde, and Alvin W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust company. What he learned from these men is being kept a close secret.

Rumors of this discovery reached some of the directors of the Equitable Life just as they were leaving the board rooms this afternoon after their meeting. It created the utmost consternation. The scandal, it was said, was of a nature which would make criminal proceedings against the men involved inevitable.

Supt. Hendricks was staggered when he made the discovery involving such a huge sum of money, and it is said he declared to a friend that the iniquities within the management of the Equitable Life Assurance society were almost beyond belief.

Immediate Proceedings Possible.

President Alvin W. Krech of the Equitable Trust company was informed tonight at his home concerning the scandal. His only reply was:

"I have nothing to say."

Full details may not be revealed until the report of Supt. Hendricks is made public June 15, but if certain developments concerning it take place they may compel him to anticipate his report, so far as this matter is concerned, and take summary action against the men involved.

Today's meeting of the board scarcely was less interesting in detail than the stormy one last Friday. There were hot personal encounters again, and three more members of the board resigned. They are Robert T. Lincoln, Joseph T. Low, and Marvin Hughitt. This makes a total of thirteen that have withdrawn from the directorate, the others being Edward Harriman, Henry C. Frick, Cornelius N. Bliss, Melville E. Ingalls, A. J. Cassatt, Jacob H. Schiff, T. Jefferson Coolidge, John A. Stewart, D. O. Mills, and John Sloane.

Precipitates Stormy Session.

Low did not get out, though, until he had introduced two resolutions providing that both Alexander and Hyde should be instructed to retire from office. In each instance President Alexander, as presiding officer, surrendered the chair to Chauncey M. Depew, who ruled the motions out of order.

These resolutions called out a storm of bitter remarks by directors on both the Hyde and Alexander sides, and for a time it looked as if the meeting was going to resolve itself into a proceeding as thoroughly noisy and venomous as last Friday's.

Charles S. Smith jumped up and admitted that he had been a "dummy." They all had been dummies, he said. He had attended meetings of the board for years and never had a single important thing to come before him for his consideration. He was getting disgusted with the way things were being run.

"Well, why don't you resign then?" one of the other directors interrupted.

"No, no, no," shouted Mr. Smith. "I will not resign. While I may be a dummy, I don't propose to run under fire and get shot in the back. I propose to stay here on this board as a thorne in the side of some of you gentlemen who would like to see me get out."

Meeting Is a Failure.

This was a sample of the incidents which enlivened the meeting before its business finally was transacted.

As regards the chief purposes for which the directors were called together the meeting was a failure. Not only was there no vote taken on a candidate for the newly created office of chairman of the board, but Hyde and his supporters were not able even to suggest the name of a man who would accept the place if it were offered him.

A committee made up of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, David H. Moffatt, Louis Fitzgerald, August Belmont, and J. B. Forgan of Chicago was appointed to select a candidate and present his name at the adjourned meeting next Friday. Forgan is the only member of the original nominating committee serving on the new one. If the committee fails to present a name the resolution adopted today provides that nominations shall be invited from individual directors. The new committee is for Hyde all the way through.

Tarbell Dropped from Committee.

Definite action, however, was taken looking toward the reorganization of the executive committee. In future it will be composed of the president, first vice president, and controller as ex-officio members, and four directors who are not officers. As made up at present the committee is composed of twelve members, including Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell and Vice Presidents George T. Wilson and W. H. McIntyre.

The resolution means that Tarbell, Wilson, and McIntyre are to be dropped, along with two other committeemen to be designated later.

Another resolution was adopted providing that the salaries of the society's executive officers should be reduced to correspond with those paid by other insurance, banking and trust corporations, the exact amount to be determined upon later. A general reduction of the running expenses of the society also was recommended.

Hyde Greatly Overpaid.

The salary paid President Alexander corresponds pretty closely to those paid the executive heads of other big insurance com-

panies, but as regards other officers' salaries the Equitable is excessive.

Hyde, for instance, draws $100,000 a year as first vice president, while the vice presidents of other companies get, on an average, about $25,000.

It was resolved further by the board that no advances to agents or other agency expenditures should be made without the approval of the executive committee; also that all investments made by the executive committee in future should be made the subject of approval by the board, and that the amounts of deposits, which are uniform to those carried by banks and trust companies, should be reduced to working balances and the residue invested in improved securities.

The board voted further that in future all questions of real estate transactions should be submitted to it by the executive committee.

Big Step Toward Reform.

The action taken by the board in a general way is regarded in Wall street as quite a step toward reform. All the resolutions had Hyde's support. They could not have been passed if they had not, for he was in complete control of the meeting.

The action in regard to agency advances is regarded as a direct slap by Hyde at Tarbell. The plan for the reorganization of the executive committee also hit the second vice president. It is said Hyde is out now for Tarbell's scalp.

Allied with him in his effort to crush the second vice president is, it is said, President Alexander, who had had the support of Tarbell ever since the controversy began in the Equitable. Hyde and Alexander were working together in today's meeting.

Only twenty-eight directors were in attendance when the meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock. The resignations of Lincoln, Low, and Hughitt were the first business taken up. The board refused to accept them and a resolution was passed asking them to reconsider.

Demands Immediate Action.

The question of the appointment of a new nominating committee was then taken up. C. B. Alexander proposed the committee already named. Low started things going in true Equitable style by protesting against such procedure and declaring conditions as they existed in the society's board intolerable. He said no more time could be wasted and something must be done to relieve the situation before adjournment if the safety and welfare of the Equitable were to be regarded at all. He suggested that the board go into committee of the whole and do what it could without delay by electing a chairman. Hyde did not think that a good plan. He would rather have a new committee to make the selection.

Low replied that he insisted that the whole matter of reorganizing the society ought to be finished at the meeting. There was only one resolution, he declared, and that was to have President Alexander and Vice President Hyde get out of the society as officers.

Low Starts Big Row.

No good man, he asserted, would serve under them. Growing excited, he declared he did not propose to be bound by the action of the board and he was going to do his duty to the policy holders.

Alexander and others addressed the meeting.

Low caused a little unpleasantness by suggesting that the superintendent of insurance would settle a great many questions which worried the directors, Depew included. He did not know definitely what Mr. Hendricks would do, but he believed he would insist that both the president and the first vice president and several directors should resign.

"How much better," said he, "would it be for the Equitable if they all resigned now."

He asserted that it was the duty of the directors to declare the offices of president and vice president vacant. He was ruled out of order.

Advise Both to Dodge Probe.

Brayton Ives, who was the only member of the Frick investigating committee who did not resign, said he did not blame Hyde and Alexander so much as he did their lawyers. He said that they might better seek out a true friend for advice. He was willing to act in that capacity. He would advise them both to get out.

"Why," said he, "if half of what either Alexander or Hyde has said of each other is true, no one will be willing to take any position in connection with them while they remained in office."

The board voted that the matter of income from the Equitable's real estate should be investigated. It was after this that Smith delivered his speeech about dummies. He declared that not a single salary had been brought before the board in all the time he had served.

He said he could not and would not remain a dummy any longer, and that none of the other directors who were men could either. Hyde himself offered the resolutions for the reorganization of the executive committee.

Tremendous Slump in Business.

Tarbell made a long statement about the business of the society. The total during the first five months of the year up to May 31 amounted to $131,894,606, a decrease of $737,025, compared to the same period of 1904. Up to April the total of the foreign business was $7,661,443, a decrease of $2,406,040, as compared to the same period in 1904.

The new business during May, 1904, amounted to $25,320,064, as against $17,218,640, a decrease for that one month of $8,101,424. The total terminations for the first four months of the present year ending April 30, were $74,426,123, an increase over the same period of 1904 of $3,942,895.

That new business written by the company has taken a tremendous slump during the last few weeks is shown by the records of the first six days of the present month, compared to the first six days of June, 1904. Last year the business written during this period amounted to $5,046,980, as against $3,061,915, a decrease of $1,985,065.

The story that the syndicate headed by George J. Gould had offered Hyde $5,000,000 for his stock was denied by both Gould and Hyde.

Shaw Willing to Take Job.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—Friends of Secretary Shaw expressed the opinion tonight that if he were offered the chairmanship of the Equitable directorship he would accept the appointment. He is the second cabinet officer to be mentioned in this connection. It was reported some time ago that Mr. Cortelyou had been sounded, but this was subsequently denied. If Mr. Shaw should be named as the Equitable's head he would be taken out of the presidential race and the field for nomination would narrow down to Vice President Fairbanks and Secretary Taft.

Herrick Denies Report.

Columbus, O., June 7.—Gov. Herrick has not bought out the interests of Hyde in the Equitable, nor has he formally been offered the chairmanship of the board of directors. "It is true," he said, "that I was asked whether I would accept, but I replied that I could not consider such an offer."

PRISON FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN

Mother with Babe and Two Girls Sentenced to Ohio Penitentiary for Theft of Clothes and Food.

Akron, O., June 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Maggie Reisinger held her babe of a few months in her arms in court today while her attorney pleaded extreme destitution as a defense against the charge of stealing food and clothing.

The court, however, found the plea not sufficient, and sentenced the woman to the penitentiary. She will be allowed to take her baby with her.

Codefendants with the woman and sentenced with her were Myrtle and Minnie Johnson, who also, the attorney claimed, were starving and without sufficient clothing when they stole.

DYNAMITE FOUND IN HIS TRUNK.

Roumanian Arrested in Indianapolis Refuses to Explain Why He Carried Explosives.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 7.—[Special.]—A Roumanian, who carried eight sticks of dynamite in his trunk, was arrested here tonight. He refused to make a statement.

TREPOFF TO RULE WITH IRON HAND.

Chief of All the Czar's Police Will Check Political Agitation.

DENIES HE IS DICTATOR.

Reform Plans Not Set Aside and Popular Assembly Will Be Convoked.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—Gen. Trepoff declared today that it is a mistake to suppose that he is in any sense a dictator. He added:

"In addition to the position of governor general of St. Petersburg his majesty has simply placed in my hands the control of the police regime in Russia and authority over political crimes, appointing me for that purpose assistant minister of the interior.

"My policy will be to prevent unlicensed political agitation and to confine political movements strictly within the scope of the law.

"My appointment does not mean in any way a change in the program of reforms, which will proceed parallel with the work before me. The project proposed in the rescript on reforms, that is to say, a national assembly, has been completed by the Bouligin commission and is now under consideration by the committee of ministers. The rumors that an imperial manifesto will be issued tomorrow or this week are unfounded."

Holiday in St. Petersburg.

The city is decorated and bedagged today in honor of the empress' birthday. Those who expected the day to be signalized by an imperial proclamation were disappointed.

The first act of Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff as viceroy of the Caucasus has been the introduction of a regular police régime modeled on the Russian system for the preservation of public order. The Tartars are continuing their assaults on the Armenians, whose revolutionary committee is active.

No Alarm at Vladivostok.

According to a correspondent at Vladivostok, the Russian naval disaster and the anticipated beginning of the siege of Vladivostok are in no way reflected in the attitude of the population. On the streets there is the usual noise and bustle of the promenading crowds, while at night the circus, comic opera, and dance halls are running at full blast. The correspondent closes his comment with saying:

"What is this—unconcern or indifference?"

The failure of the Vladivostok squadron to put to sea and effect a diversion in favor of Admiral Rojestvensky at the time of the recent battle is explained to have been due to the utter absence of knowledge on the part of Rear Admiral Jessen as to whether Rojestvensky intended to circle Japan or attempt to force a passage through the straits of Corea. Jessen at no time was informed of the Russian commander's plans, and was unable to coöperate with him. The officers of the Russian cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyers which reached Vladivostok say the Russian fleet was constantly under Japanese surveillance after it reached far eastern waters, and whenever it was not at anchor suspicious ships were seen on the horizon. It was only on May 28 that Admiral Rojestvensky announced that he intended to break through to Vladivostok, but he gave no orders and did not indicate the manner in which he proposed to accomplish his task, whether by the eastern or western channel of the straits of Corea. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Bravi owes its escape to taking the western channel.

The admiralty, it can be stated, is reconciled to the internment of the three Russian cruisers at Manila, but opposes on principle the rule that warships injured in battle cannot repair their machinery and boilers at neutral ports. The officials add that friction over this minor question would be exceedingly unfortunate just at the time that President Roosevelt is assuming the delicate rôle of trying to bring the belligerents together.

NATIONS TO STUDY FARMING.

International Conference at Rome Adopts Agreement Setting Forth Outline of Agricultural Studies.

ROME, June 7.—At the international agricultural conference here today the following agreement was reached:

To create an international institute, sitting in Rome, with representatives from each power, forming a general assembly and permanent committee. The assembly will elect a head and direct the institute.

The committee will elect an executive committee composed of a delegate from each government.

The institute will study and publish statistics of agriculture in all its ramifications.

The countries, according to any of the five categories to which they chose to belong, are entitled to from one to five votes, paying progressively from $5,000 for one vote to $8,000 for five votes. During the first years these prices shall be respectively $3,000 and $4,500. Any colony can be admitted as an independent state.

The agreement is to be kept secret until ratified by the governments adhering to the institute.

ALFONSO IS GUEST OF HONOR.

Young King Entertained at Luncheon and Later at a Ball in London.

LONDON, June 7.—Under improved weather conditions King Alfonso of Spain paid an official visit to the city today and was entertained at luncheon at the Guild hall by the lord-mayor and corporation of London. The processions, both going to and coming from the city, were of the most imposing character. Later King Alfonso and King Edward went in a motor car to Ranelagh, where a polo match had been arranged.

Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for foreign affairs, tonight entertained in honor of King Alfonso. The party included the archbishop of Canterbury, Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, and a number of other ambassadors and officials. After the dinner the Spanish ruler was present at a brilliant ball given by the marchioness of Londonderry.

FRANCE TO PENSION PREACHERS

Clergymen Thrown Out of Jobs by Separation of Church and State Will Be Cared For.

PARIS, June 7.—In the chamber of deputies today considerable progress was made in the debate on the church and state separation bill, and the question of pensions for those clergymen who have heretofore been remunerated by the state was decided on.

The section adopted provides that after the passing of the bill preachers aged 60 who have exercised their functions for thirty years shall receive a pension amounting to three-fourths of their stipend; those aged 45 who have served twenty years shall be allowed half their stipend, but the maximum annual pension may not exceed $300.

Clergymen not reaching the aforesaid limits of age and service are to be allotted gradually diminishing allowances.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.

FEATURES OF 16 MONTHS OF WAR NOW CLOSE TO PEACE PROPOSALS.

War began	Feb. 6, 1904
Continued to date (days)	449
Cost to Russia (estimated)	$1,875,000,000
Cost to Japan (estimated)	$1,500,000,000
Russians in the field, present time	800,000
Japanese in the field, present time	420,000
Russia's casualties in battle	245,000
Japan's casualties in battle	170,000
Russian warships lost or captured	62
Japanese warships lost	9
Value of Russian ships lost	$150,000,000
Value of Japanese ships lost	$15,000,000
Siege of Port Arthur lasted (days)	217
Russian losses at Port Arthur (men)	30,000
Japanese losses at Port Arthur (men)	52,000

LEADING BATTLES.

YALU (May 1, 1904)—Kuroki's army of 50,000 men crossed Yalu river; first invasion of Manchuria; Russians retreated to Fenwangcheng.

NANSHAN (May 22-26, 1904)—Oku with 80,000 men drove Russians into Port Arthur; marked beginning of siege.

VAFANGOW (June 14, 15, 1904)—40,000 Russians under Stakelburg sent to rescue of Port Arthur, defeated by Oku with 50,000 men.

MOTIEN PASS (June 17, 1904)—Count Keller defeated in effort to check Kuroki's advance on Liaoyang.

LIAOYANG (Aug. 26, Sept. 4, 1904)—Kouropatkin with 200,000 men defeated by Oyama with 220,000; Russians driven back to Mukden with loss of 21,000 men; Japanese losses, 17,500 men.

SHAHO RIVER (Oct. 11-21, 1904)—Kouropatkin's only attempt to drive Oyama southward; Russians defeated after losing 55,000 men; Japanese loss, 18,000; both armies held ground all winter.

HEIKOUTAI (Jan. 27, Feb. 4, 1905)—General Gripenburg with 80,000 men attempted to turn Oyama's left flank; defeated after losing 15,000 men; Japan lost 5,000; most important but not greatest battle of the war.

MUKDEN (Feb. 24, March 12, 1905)—Greatest battle in history; Kouropatkin with 400,000 men in 16 day contest, losing 110,000 men and immense quantity of supplies; Japanese losses, 60,000; Russian army driven 160 miles northward.

NAVAL BATTLES AND DISASTERS.

PORT ARTHUR (Feb. 9, 1904)—Japanese surprised Russian fleet, torpedoed two battleships, one cruiser.

CHEMULPO (Feb. 9, 1904)—Japanese fleet attacked and destroyed Russian cruiser Variag and gunboat Koriets.

PORT ARTHUR (April 13, 1904)—Russian battleship Petropavlovsk sunk, with Admiral Makaroff, Painter Verestchagin, and nearly 700 men.

PORT ARTHUR (May 15, 1904)—Japanese battleship Hatsuse destroyed by mine; 400 men lost; cruiser Yoshino sunk by collision.

PORT ARTHUR (May 28, 1904)—Japanese battleship Yashima, struck mine and sunk with all on board.

PORT ARTHUR (Aug. 10, 1904)—Russian fleet tried to escape from Port Arthur; Czarewitch and two destroyers reached Tsingtau: Askold reached Shanghai; Diana at Saigon.

COREAN STRAIT (Aug. 16, 1904)—Kamimura defeated Vladivostok fleet, sinking the cruiser Ruric.

SAKHALIEN (Aug. 20, 1904)—Uriu's fleet destroyed Russian cruiser Novik.

PORT ARTHUR (Dec. 1 to 31, 1904)—Nogi's siege guns, directed from 203 Meter hill, sank 5 battleships, 2 larger cruisers, and many smaller ships in harbor.

SEA OF JAPAN (May 27-28, 1905)—Togo's fleet practically annihilated Russian fleet, sinking or capturing 23 battleships, cruisers, and destroyers; 14,500 Russians perished, 3,200 captured. Togo lost three torpedo boats.

JAPS RENAME CZAR'S SHIPS

TRADITION VIOLATED TO SAVE PRIDE OF RUSSIA.

Cruisers Captured from Rojestvensky in the Battle in the Sea of Japan Will Be Rechristened in Honor of the Islands Near Which the Combat Took Place—Battleship Orel Has Forty Great Holes in Its Hull.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TOKIO, June 7.—The captured Russian vessels have been given Japanese names. In making this concession to Russia's pride Japan has overturned naval traditions which have been held by most nations for hundreds of years. The names have been changed as follows: Orel to Iwami, Imperator Nikolai I. to Iki, General Admiral Apraxine to Okinoshima, Admiral Senlin to Minoshima.

Will Have to Be Rebuilt.

An inspection of the Russian battleship Orel, now at Maizura, shows it has forty gaping holes, pierced by large shells, and many smaller ones, while the superstructure, upper works, and upper decks were riddled. The starboard forward twelve inch gun was smashed ten feet from the muzzle, either by shell or by an explosion.

Steel partitions were smashed, the gangway was broken, and stanchions wrecked. Gear of various kinds covered the decks and the state of the alleyways shows that the ship was afire several times.

Water Belt Is Intact.

The main armor belt is intact. The turret armor generally withstood the battering from shells, although two of the six inch turrets were rendered unserviceable by shots which struck close to their base.

The Orel is sound structurally, though it will be necessary to practically reconstruct the battleship from the water line up. The condition of the ship shows that the crew underwent a terrible ordeal before they surrendered.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE ACTIVE.

Infantry Attack on Japanese Positions Reported, While Oyama Occupies New Points of Advantage.

TOKIO, June 7.—It is announced at the headquarters of the imperial army that a detachment of Russian infantry, the strength of which was not mentioned, attacked Machiatun, two miles north of Wei Yuen Pao, at an early hour in the morning, but was repulsed.

On the same day a Japanese force which advanced to Shahotse, nine miles east of Changtu, dislodged the Russians holding the territory in the vicinity and occupied a neighboring eminence.

A portion of the Japanese cavalry drove northward the Russians, who held Chi Chiatsu, fifteen miles north of Kwang Ping, and Machiatun, seven miles east of Chichiatzu, and occupied the surrounding territory.

Lecture in Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Dr. J. H. Long of the Northwestern university medical school will lecture to young men in the lecture room, Central Y. M. C. A., tomorrow evening on the subject of "Chemistry as a Profession."

LOW EXCURSION FARES

Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Asbury Park and return, $21.35. Tickets good going June 29, 30, July 1 and 2; valid for return until Aug. 31 by extension. Stopover at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Through sleeping cars to Asbury Park.

Baltimore and return, $18.50. Tickets good going July 2, 3, and 4; valid for return until Aug. 31 by extension. Stopover at Washington. The only line that operates through trains. Send for circular. Ticket office, 244 Clark street.

SHIPS STAY AT MANILA.

CZAR ORDERS CRUISERS HELD IN AMERICAN HARBOR.

At the Last Moment the Emperor Telegraphs Rear Admiral Enquist to Turn His Squadron Over to the Protection of the United States Government—Rojestvensky Cables Details of His Capture—St. Petersburg Press Criticises Roosevelt.

MANILA, June 8.—Rear Admiral Enquist received at 1 o'clock this morning the following cable from St. Petersburg:

"Remain at Manila at the disposition of the American government. Effect repairs as much as possible. NICHOLAI."

Gov. Gen. Wright has requested Rear Admiral Train to arrange for the disposition of the Russian warships and their officers and crews.

Russia Makes No Complaint.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The internment of the Russian cruisers which sought refuge at Manila is believed to have occurred at noon today, though no official confirmation of the fact has reached the navy department. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, has made no complaint to the president or the state department, showing that his government has acquiesced in the position taken by the president. The ships will be dismantled, though while they are in such condition repairs may be made upon them so that when the war is ended they may go to sea at once.

Rojestvensky to the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The government has received a telegraphic report from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky dated at Tokio, June 6, in which the admiral states that at 1:30 on May 27 he engaged twelve large Japanese battleships and armored cruisers and twelve smaller cruisers.

At 2:30 it became necessary for him to shift his quarters and his staff on the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff to another part of the vessel, and at 3:30, when the admiral lost consciousness owing to his wounds, it was found necessary to transfer him and his staff to the torpedo boat destroyer Buiny, where already part of the crew of the battleship Oslabya, which sunk, had been taken.

The supreme command, the admiral says, was then transferred to Rear Admiral Nebogatoff.

"The Buiny became separated from the rest of the fleet during the night," Admiral Rojestvensky says. "In the morning we sighted the armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi with two torpedo boats and transferred the Oslabya crew to it. I was removed to the torpedo boat destroyer Bedovi, which steamed ahead with the destroyer Grozny.

"On the evening of May 29 I learned that the Bedovi had surrendered to two Japanese torpedo boats. The Bedovi arrived at Sasebo May 31.

"I have learned that Rear Admiral Nebogatoff is at Sasebo."

Criticism in St. Petersburg.

The Russian press, notably the Novoe Vremya and the Russ, the latter frequently reflecting the views of the foreign office, display a great deal of resentment against the United States for enforcing the twenty-four hours' rule in the case of the three Russian cruisers at Manila. The Russ quotes the American neutrality regulations and contends that President Roosevelt, in applying the principle that only injuries received during a storm and not in battle can be repaired in American ports, not only narrows the American regulations but infringes recognized principles of international law. This paper declares it has official warrant for the statement that representations have been made to Washington on the subject.

CZAR'S FIRST STEP TOWARDS PEACE.

Emperor Summons American Ambassador and Hears Roosevelt's Offer.

SECRET IS WELL KEPT.

President Calls Japanese Minister for Night Conference at the White House.

(Continued from first page.)

mats here that there is a man as unselfish and as willing to take the responsibility as President Roosevelt, upon whom the whole world can rely as a medium through whom the preliminaries of peace may be conducted.

The president's attitude has become so well known here that surprise is expressed there should be any misunderstanding whatever concerning it. The president wants peace, of course; he wants peace in the interest of Russia and of the whole world as well. In what he has done he has been actuated by a most earnest desire to do what is best for Russia and for the whole world. It is regrettable that the Russians seem to have a suspicion as to his purpose.

As a matter of fact, the president wants to see Russia emerge from her present inglorious situation with as little loss of prestige and dignity as is possible under the circumstances. He does not forget that Japan must have adequate compensation for the blood and treasure she has poured out and the victories she has gained. For six months past he has been suggesting peace. He has felt that delay simply would mean that the terms which Japan would exact would be more onerous and more damaging to Russia's prestige. It is not known that Ambassador Meyer was instructed to say anything of this kind, but in any event Russia understands that the president's views are of the nature described. Certainly she has no ground for any suspicion as to President Roosevelt's purposes.

Powers Are with Roosevelt.

That the other powers believe it unfounded is shown by the keen satisfaction they have expressed at the way he has taken hold of the peace movement. Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, was with him for half an hour this afternoon. The ostensible object of his call was to tell the president the result of his examination into conditions in the south with a view to attracting Italian immigration to that section. The ambassador found the president most willing to aid him in this direction, but the conversation drifted inevitably to the termination of the far eastern war, and Mayor des Planches said exactly what had been told the president by the representatives of the other neutral powers. Italy wants peace, not because she is particularly interested in the trouble between Russia and Japan but because it is important to the whole world that there should be an end to this strife. The interests of Italy would be furthered by the weakening of Russia. She entered the triple alliance in order to balance the international situation in Europe, which was shaken by the alliance of Russia and France. Russia has stood by France in various continental questions and has not been particularly friendly to Italy, especially in the Turkish question. The anti-Russian sentiment which prevails in Italy was shown when the announcement was made that the czar had decided to visit Rome, and it was inflamed by the action of the Russian ruler in canceling his trip.

Germany and France Interested.

The neutral powers which earnestly favor peace are Germany and France, and they have gone to the extent of facilitating President Roosevelt's efforts to restore peace. Great Britain and Italy want Russia crippled. They are not willing to do anything active in order to bring peace, but neither are they opposed to it. In a general way their interests require a termination of the war, and there is always a haunting fear of complications which will involve them.

This is truer of Great Britain than of Italy. As an ally of Japan King Edward's government may be drawn at any moment into the vortex of war, and those who are informed of the selfish policy which it has consistently followed will appreciate that it would prefer less crippling of Russia than injury to itself.

Thus, the neutral powers are for peace though some are lukewarm. All are united, however, on the point that Roosevelt is the proper person to act as the intermediary between Russia and Japan. Whether the president is willing to go to such an extent cannot be definitely stated, but it is not believed he intends to take any steps which will involve the United States in a serious entanglement or place it in a position of hostility to either belligerent. The people of this country may feel sure he is moving with caution, determined that there shall be no possibility of reproach from any quarter as to the propriety of the action of their chief executive.

Complicated by Morocco.

What the authorities her desire above all is that the peace expected to be made between Russia and Japan shall be permanent and not temporary. This is believed to be the wish of both Russia and Japan also. It seems strange that such a remote and comparatively unimportant world question as Morocco should effect this question of peace between Russia and Japan, but such is the case. The neutral powers of Europe are considerably worked up about Morocco, and are diplomatically quarreling over the participation of Russia among the other powers in the international conference proposed by the sultan. Germany is most anxious that such a conference shall be held. She would like Russia's support, and she is willing, it was suggested here today, to make a quid pro quo.

Germany's attitude will be important during the discussion of the demands of Japan when those demands are formally presented. She may seek to aid Russia by applying international pressure to the Japanese government. The United States would be as averse to the application of pressure upon Japan as it is to participating in the Moroccan conference. France and Great Britain are opposed to a Moroccan conference. Russia's decision is of the highest importance to them, and above all to the Paris government. With M. Delcasse out of the French cabinet Russia has lost an earnest friend, but France has lost, too, the influence which that diplomat possessed with Russia.

It will be an extremely difficult thing to evolve harmony from this clashing of interests, and in his representations with regard to restoration of peace in the far east the president has to take into consideration the differences which have arisen over the Moorish empire.

Whether Roosevelt's peace efforts be successful or not there is one result which has already been attained. That is the influence of the United States in international councils has been increased, and foreign representatives say it is today practically the dominant diplomatic force in the world.

PARIS HEARS OF PEACE STEPS.

Report from St. Petersburg That Russia Is Seeking Japan's Terms Affects Bourse Favorably.

PARIS, June 7.—The report that Russia had taken steps to learn through her ambassadors Japan's peace terms further strengthens the hopeful view prevailing for the last three days. The report was first circulated just as the bourse was closing and caused a sudden advance in values.

Official circles remain silent concerning the steps that possibly may be taken. However, it is expected that the Russian ambassador, M. Nelidoff, will adopt discreet means of learning through the French authorities and the Japanese legation what basis of adjustment is possible.

ADMITS THEFT OF $46,000

W. W. KARR OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AN EMBEZZLER.

Disbursing Officer of National Museum Is Said to Have Carried on Peculations for Fifteen Years—State of Affairs Revealed After Investigation—Cashed Checks, Appropriated Part of Money, and Changed Books to Correspond—Had No Confederates.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—W. W. Karr, disbursing officer of the national museum, which is operated as a bureau in the Smithsonian institution, was arrested today on complaint of Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the institution, on a charge of embezzlement. Karr admitted his guilt and confessed to having stolen about $46,000. His peculation, he said, was begun about fifteen years ago.

On last Monday, when bills against the national museum were received by the Smithsonian institution, it was found there was no money in the treasury to a particular account out of which these bills could be paid. Officers of the institution were astonished over this condition, as they had supposed there was a credit of $50,000 to the fund in question.

Inquiry Reveals Shortage.

Karr did not appear in his office on Monday. On Tuesday the institution was informed that a check which it had drawn on the Riggs National bank of this city in favor of the United States treasury had been dishonored, for the reason there were no funds in the bank to the institution's credit. Karr then was suspected, and when officers of the institution called on him at his residence he confessed he was an embezzler. He made no effort to get away.

It is said by associates of Karr that, as far as known, he had no bad habits, and had made no expenditures beyond his means. In his confession he said he did not know what became of the money, and that nobody else was implicated in his peculations. Karr is 52 years old and has a wife and four children.

Embezzlement May Grow.

It is believed when examination of the books is completed for eleven months of the present fiscal year several thousand dollars will be added to the $46,000 Karr confessed to having stolen. He explained he had altered the books of the institution to prevent detection.

The Smithsonian institution is operated under appropriations by congress and the endowment fund of James Smithson, which amounts to $637,000. The government holds the endowment fund in trust and pays the institution 6 per cent interest, amounting to about $56,000 a year. As far as has been ascertained, Karr's embezzlement is mainly from moneys received for expenses in sending abroad publications of state and municipal governments and scientific societies.

Postal Cashier Short $12,000?

Philadelphia, Pa., June 7.—A warrant has been sworn out for George G. Glenn, for many years cashier of the Postal Telegraph company in this city, who is charged with the embezzlement of $12,000. He is a fugitive. Glenn is also charged with having forged a check for more than $9,000.

BONAPARTE DECLARES WAR ON GORMAN'S NEGRO POLICY.

New Secretary Calls on Republicans to Join Democrats and Defeat Disfranchisement Amendment.

Baltimore, Md., June 7. — [Special.] — Charles J. Bonaparte, the newly appointed secretary of the navy, has become the leader of the republican party in Maryland, and today at a meeting of the state committee declared war on Senator Gorman and the Gorman constitutional amendment for the disfranchising of 50,000 negroes by the grandfathers clause. He said:

"The republican party has ever held, with Voltaire, that a good citizen needs no 'grandfathers,' and, like Abraham Lincoln, always believed in the common people, not in castes, or oligarchies, or privileged classes; like Theodore Roosevelt, it demands 'a square deal' at the polls, as elsewhere, for every man, whatever his ancestry.

"If a citizen be shown by experience unfit to vote wisely and righteously, let him be denied the suffrage because of this individual unfitness, not because of his race, or tongue, or birthplace, nor because his grandfather was this or wasn't that."

Mr. Bonaparte appealed to the independent democrats, who have heretofore turned down the Gorman machine, to join the republicans in opposing the amendment.

"The negroes would not be the only ones to suffer by its enactment," he said. "Doubtless it would place the right of suffrage of 52,000 colored men at the mercy of our old 'ring,' but it would also leave at least 64,000 white citizens in precisely the same position; in Baltimore city it would affect 46,000 white men and only 18,000 blacks.

"Since the spider asked the fly to walk into his parlor there has never been a proposal at once so impudent and so guileful as the request of this same old 'ring' that we let them decide, through such officers of election as they have given us in the past and will give us in the future, how many of ourselves shall be allowed to vote as to how long they shall continue to rule over us."

Mr. Bonaparte declared that it was a time for playing good politics and not petty or factional politics. If it is necessary to unite with a democratic governor or independent democrats to defeat the amendment, he strongly advised that it be done.

WEAKENED BRIDGE DEATH TRAP.

Engineer, Fireman, and Five Tramps Die in Flooded Red Cedar River, in Wisconsin.

Menominie, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—A Wisconsin Central passenger train, west bound, plunged twenty-five feet into Red Cedar river from a flood weakened bridge near Colfax this morning and Engineer George Phillips, Fireman Severns, and five tramps who were riding on the front end of the baggage car are believed to have drowned.

Factories Close at Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids, Mich, June 7.—The flooded condition of the Grand river has caused twenty factories to close and 2,500 men are idle.

GRAFT TALE AT MILWAUKEE.

Confessions of Present and Former County Officials Involve Twenty in Charges.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 7.—[Special.]—Register of Deeds Otto J. Seidel Jr. and ex-Supervisor Edward F. Strauss have made confessions to the district attorney concerning "grafting," which they said has been going on in the county board for some years. Twenty or more supervisors are implicated, as well as a number of contractors and business men. The confessions will be laid before the grand jury about to convene and many indictments probably will be returned.

'FAKE' STORY ABOUT FAIRBANKS

Report That Attempt Was Made on Vice President's Life at Flint, Mich., Without Basis.

A report that a man attempted to shoot Vice President Fairbanks while the latter was making a speech at Flint, Mich., yesterday, was sent out from that place and given publicity in New York.

The story, circumstantially, gave the name of the would be assassin as James McConnell, and described his arrest and his subsequent danger from a street mob.

Investigation showed this story was entirely without foundation.

Aldermen Remember Council Sergeant

W. H. Brown, sergeant at arms of the city council, was presented yesterday by the aldermen with a gold star with a ruby setting. Ald. Ryan, Dailey, Fick, and Ruxton were members of the committee which made the presentation.

THEATRICAL MEN NAME 'SCAPEGOAT

Burnham of Wallack's Will Be Arrested in the Test Case Against Managers.

NO CHECK ON PRESIDENT.

New York Attorney Declares Executive Is Above Congress or Courts.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York, June 7.

Theater Heads Apologize to Magistrate Pool.

Thirteen of the twenty-two theater managers who are held for conspiracy against James S. Metcalfe, a critic, by Magistrate Pool, appeared before him at the West Side court this afternoon to give bonds for their appearance. The district attorney's office will make a test case against one man. Mr. District Attorney Olcott, counsel for the defendants, said to Magistrate Pool today:

"I want to apologize for the failure of these men to come here today. Since the district attorney intends to make a test case I thought it would not be necessary for them to come to court."

Magistrate Pool replied with a smile: "I never had any intention of arresting you fellows. That is all a mistake. This case must be conducted regularly, however, so I will issue a warrant against one of your members and have him arrested. Then you can get your writs."

Charles Burnham of Wallack's theater is selected to play the scapegoat. He will appear tomorrow and be arrested. While he remains in durance, which, in this case, will be the magistrate's private room, counsel for the defendants will get out their writs and the case will be taken immediately to the Supreme court. Whichever side loses the case probably will be carried to the appellate court.

Oscar Hammerstein's name appeared on so many bonds that Magistrate Pool exclaimed: "How many Oscars are there?"

"I am the only Oscar," said Hammerstein.

"What are you, a bondsman or what?" asked the magistrate.

"I am both bondsman and criminal," replied Hammerstein.

Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, Mrs. Choate, and Miss Choate were passengers on the steamer Caronia, which arrived today from Liverpool.

That the president's powers are all discretionary and cannot be controlled by congress or by the courts was

President Not Controlled by Congress or Court.

the declaration here tonight by Charles A. Gardiner, an attorney. His subject was "The Constitutional Discretion of the President" before the Phi Beta Kappa society at University Heights. He said:

"The laws affecting the president are made by congress, and must be for carrying into execution his powers, not for nullifying them, while the president can nullify the acts of congress, as presidents have done, by refusing to execute them. The president can disobey the orders of the Supreme court, as presidents have done, by refusing, as president, to be accountable to the courts.

"As to the president's discretion, it is political, not judicial discretion, and deals with the public, not private interests. I maintain that whether a question is within the magisterial jurisdiction of the president is in itself a magisterial question for the president alone to determine. Whether the question is within his political jurisdiction or that of congress is in itself a political question solely for the president to determine.

"And whether the question is within his magisterial or his political jurisdiction, or within that of the courts, is itself a magisterial or political question for his sole determination, and over which the courts have no review or supervision.

"I conceive that we have entered upon a new era of political development—an age of executive expansion. The supremacy of congress is giving way before the irresistible domination of the president."

Upon the arrival of the steamer Segurance from Colon yesterday Frank O'Leary, 25 years old, a passenger, was removed to Swinburne island suffering from yellow fever.

Among the seventeen undefended divorces tried today by Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve was that of Richard K. Fox, publisher of the Police Gazette, against Helen A. Fox, whom he married in London in August, 1885. He accuses her of misconduct with Alfred Stein, in whose company she is alleged to have sailed for Europe on Jan. 2.

Richard K. Fox Will Get Divorce for Infidelity.

Charles J. Fox, a son by a former wife, testified for his father. He said his stepmother had removed from the Fox home in Fifth avenue silverware, china, jewelry, and other loose valuables, valued at $50,000. Justice Gildersleeve said he would sign the decree.

Sarah Cowell Lemoyne, an actress, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities at $4,662, and no available assets. She had a gold watch valued at $50 and a deposit of $5 in the Second National bank. Her debts were for costumes, photographs, and household expenses.

With Chairman Odell of the republican state committee to arrive here on Saturday, his friends, interested in the municipal campaign this fall, began to give an outline of Odell's program in the approaching fight. They said that County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton was selected by Odell months ago as his candidate for mayor.

Odell's Friends Tell of Fusion Campaign.

They declare Hamilton's nomination will be accompanied by the fusion of the New York county republican organization with the Hearst Municipal Ownership league, which already had made arrangements to nominate Martin Littleton for controller on the Odell-Hearst ticket. Littleton is president of the borough of Brooklyn. Littleton said today that he was inclined to believe "the political situation in New York City was intolerable, sir—intolerable."

In the presence of 600 spectators, Henry Carnegie Phipps, whose father formerly was a partner of Andrew Carnegie, was hurled head first from his polo pony today in the second flat race at Mineola, L. I., under the auspices of the Ladies' Kennel Club of America.

Young Phipps Injured in Polo Race.

Young Phipps struck on his head and shoulders. The soft track, which was responsible for the accident, also saved Phipps' life. A broken collar bone was his only injury, beyond slight bruises.

Isaac MacPeek, manager for Ballantine & Co., brewers, here, today received a note that his mother was dying.

Hastens to Dying Mother; Falls Dead.

He rushed for a train and died of heart failure on the ferry. The note was signed with his wife's name. Earlier in the day Mac Peek's niece called to inform him his mother was critically ill, and signed the note with Mrs. Mac Peek's name. Mac Peek's body was identified at the morgue by means of the note.

Mac Peek lived in Jersey City Heights. The mother and son died an hour apart.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN, $12.25, Via the Wabash.

June 18, 19, and 20 the Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago as above, good to return till June 24, with extension privilege. Write for details. City ticket office, 97 Adams street.

ICAL MEN SCAPEGOAT

Wallack's Will Be the Test Case Managers.

N PRESIDENT.

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SWEDEN YIELDS TO NORWAY'S ACT

Popular Indignation Over Secession, but No Desire to Go to War.

NO CROWN FOR KING'S SON.

Oscar II. Refuses to Permit Prince to Occupy the Norwegian Throne.

(Continued from first page.)

months of rest, during which Crown Prince Gustaf acted as regent.

On May 23 King Oscar returned the separate consular bill to the Norwegian ministry without his approval. The king's refusal was based upon the contention that the action contemplated must receive the sanction of the mixed council. The Norwegian council of state thereupon resigned, and the king refused to accept their resignation, as in view of the state of public opinion it was impossible to form a new government. Demonstrations were held throughout the country indorsing the action of the council of state.

Secession Carefully Planned.

Plans for the formal act of secession were carefully made, in order that the new provisional government would be inaugurated without disorder or even friction.

It became generally known throughout the city last evening that the independence of Norway would be declared by the storthing today, and there was an immense concourse of people around parliament house when the meeting assembled.

Formal Act of Disunion.

The formal act of severing the union and of the dethronement of the king was taken with little debate, by the passage of the following:

"Whereas, all the members of the council of state have laid down their offices, and

"Whereas, his majesty, the king, has declared himself unable to establish a new government for the country, and

"Whereas, the constitutional regal power thus becomes inoperative, the storthing authorizes the members of the council of state who retired today to exercise until further notice as the Norwegian government the power appertaining to the king in accordance with Norway's constitution and existing laws with those changes which are necessitated by the fact that the union with Sweden under one king is dissolved in consequence of the king having ceased to act as a Norwegian king."

H. Michelsen, the retiring premier, acted in behalf of the government the "honorable and difficult task with which the storthing has intrusted it."

Address to King Oscar.

Following the adoption of the act of secession the storthing adopted the following address to the king:

"Your Majesty: The course of development which have proved more powerful than the desire and will of individuals has led to this result. The union entered upon in 1814 has from the first hour been differently interpreted by the two nations both with regard to its spirit and letter. Efforts have been made on the Swedish side to extend the union and on the Norwegian side to confine it to the limit laid down by the act of union and otherwise to assert the independent power of both states in all matters not defined in that act as coming under the union.

"The difference of principle in the interpretation of the character of the union has provoked much misunderstanding between the two peoples and has caused much friction as the interpretation which during the recent negotiations between the two countries has been laid down by Sweden as against Norway. The Norwegian people were bound to perceive the injury to their constitutional right, their independence, and their national honor.

Norway First, Union Second.

"The union was justified so long as it could contribute to the welfare and happiness of both peoples while maintaining their independence as a sovereign state. But above the union there stands for us Norwegians our Norwegian fatherland and for the Swedes their Swedish fatherland, while more valuable than the political union are the feelings of solidarity and voluntary cohesion of both peoples. The union has become a danger to this feeling of solidarity of the Norwegian and Swedish peoples which should secure the happiness of both nations and constitute their strength abroad.

"If the union is now severed the Norwegian people have no loftier wish than to live in good harmony with all and not least with the people of Sweden and the dynasty under the direction of which our country, despite many and bitter disputes affecting the union, has attained such important intellectual and material development.

Want a Bernadotte King.

"As evidence of the fact that the work and struggle of the Norwegian people for the full independence of the fatherland has not been founded on any ill feeling towards the royal house of the Swedish people, and has not left behind any bitterness towards either of these, the storthing respectfully solicits your majesty's cooperation to the end that a prince of your majesty's house may be permitted, while relinquishing his right of succession to the throne of Sweden, to accept election as king of Norway.

"The day on which the Norwegian people elect their own king to ascend the ancient throne of Norway will open up an era of new tranquil conditions in Norway, of good and cordial relations with the Swedish people, and of peace, concord, and loyal cooperation in the north for the protection and welfare of the people and their freedom and independence.

"Convinced of this, the storthing ventures to express confident hope that what has now been done will turn out to be for the good of all as well as of your majesty, for whose person the Norwegian people will retain their high respect and devotion."

Prayer for the Fatherland.

After the storthing had adopted the resolution of secession and the address to the king, President Berner in a short speech emphasized the serious importance of the step taken and concluded with saying:

"May God protect the fatherland."

Perfect order prevailed throughout the day. Crowds assembled all day in front of the storthing buildings and vociferously cheered the members of the government as they left. When M. Berner appeared a military band struck up the national anthem and the people uncovered, formed in a double row, and saluted him respectfully as he passed down Johanne street.

The crowds were especially respectful to H. Michelsen, the retiring premier, who said in the day in an interview said that he was exceedingly pleased with the dignity that had prevailed both inside and outside the storthing.

The premier said the proceedings were calm and that every one was imbued with the tremendous sense of responsibility, but, he said, "this storthing could not have taken any other step."

It has been arranged that the storthing will send a deputation to convey the address adopted by it to the king.

One Dramatic Scene.

The public session of the storthing this morning was calm and dignified. Everybody stood when Premier Michelsen of the cabinet accepted the storthing's mandate to carry on the government. There was a tone of sadness, mingled with suppressed enthusiasm among those present, when the prime minister, in his closing address, altered the usual formula, "God save the king and our country," to "God save our country," and many in the audience were moved to tears. This incident is indicative of the total absence of animosity against the king.

The proceedings closed with the only striking demonstration the revolution has produced. The whole assembly shouted: "God save our fatherland."

When the ministers left the storthing the crowd enthusiastically cheered them, although they repeatedly begged the people to refrain.

CIVIL WAR NOT EXPECTED.

COPENHAGEN, June 7.—In official Swedish circles here it is asserted that it is absolutely certain that Sweden will not use force against Norway and that every effort will be made to avoid a resort to arms. The Norwegians take the same position, but it is openly stated that should Sweden choose such a course the Norwegians will not shirk the issue.

Fridjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, who some time ago entered actively into Norwegian politics, said here today that he desired no official post in the new government. It is understood, however, that Nansen may be appointed a special envoy to the foreign powers in order to secure their recognition of Norway's new status. The explorer said:

"No doubt there are many difficulties ahead of Norway and we are prepared for opposition abroad. In fact, we expect the worst and will not be surprised at whatever happens. Personally, I have only good things to say of King Oscar and will continue to praise his intelligence and his many excellent qualities. There is no doubt, however, that he himself suspended his rights as king of Norway."

CAUSES ANXIETY IN EUROPE.

LONDON, June 8, 3 a. m.—The revolution in Norway, though anticipated and peacefully effected, has come to Europe with suddenness. The question is asked with some anxiety whether it will mean international complications.

Had Russia not been involved in a difficult war in the far east it is doubtful whether Norway would have taken the present momentous step, which is not likely to be regarded with approval by the European powers. Emperor William's omission of his customary tour of Norway this year seems to indicate his disapproval of the Norwegian policy, and the fact that the coup d'état is not unlikely to eventuate in the establishment of a Norwegian republic would alone be a reason why the step should not commend itself to the monarchical powers.

It is not thought that King Oscar will consent to a junior member of his family becoming king of Norway. This proposal is regarded as an attempt to palliate the blow to the deposed king, and the opinion of English newspapers is that the suggestion is quite impracticable.

In their editorials this morning's London newspapers comment on the extreme seriousness of the step Norway has taken, many expressing the hope that there yet may be time for the Norwegian people to reconsider their position and endeavor to adjust the difficulty regarding the consular question by arbitration or other means so as to preserve the union, which, it is contended, is necessary for the welfare of both countries. The prospects of such an adjustment, however, appear to be of the slightest.

The consular difficulty is supposed to be only an outward manifestation of the deep seated separatist aspirations of the majority of Norwegians. It is pointed out that the constitution makes express provision for the overruling of the royal veto in cases where it can be proved by three separately elected storthings to be in antagonism to the national will. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that the king exceeded his powers.

British sympathies appear to be strongly on the side of Sweden and King Oscar, more especially as an English princess is about to marry a prince who is in direct line of succession to the Swedish throne.

Should King Oscar consent that one of the princes of the house of Bernadotte become king of Norway and the two countries be able to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance, it would be regarded here as a satisfactory arrangement, but this is little hoped for, and the Morning Post expresses the general view in suggesting that it is eminently a case for The Hague tribunal.

KAISER HOLDS ALOOF.

BERLIN, June 8.—It is officially announced that Emperor William will omit his Norwegian trip this year, owing to his desire to avoid a seeming demonstration of sympathy with Norway or any accusation of furthering the dynastic designs of the house of Hohenzollern. It is assumed that the separation will be accomplished without any attempt on the part of Sweden to compel Norway to adhere to the union. It is believed that the Swedish riksdag will accept the separation as a fact accomplished, and that this will end the matter.

RUSSIAN EYES ON SCANDINAVIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—The struggle between Sweden and Norway and the prospects of a dissolution of the union, one of the principal objects of which was the making of common cause against Muscovite influence, is followed with close attention in Russia.

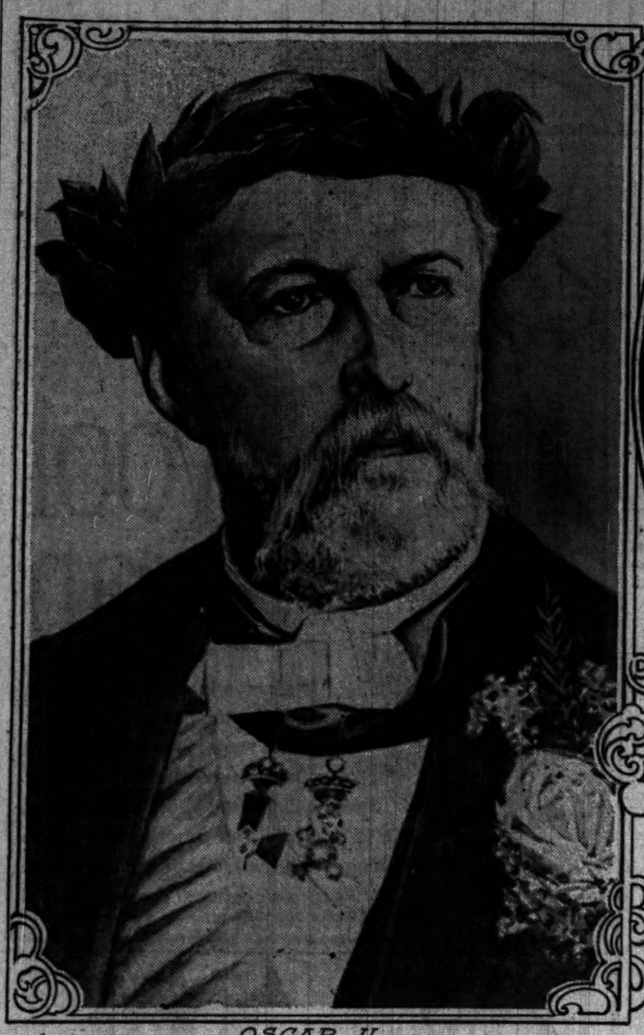
Ever since Peter the Great broke the might of Sweden at the battle of Poltava in 1700 and annexed the Baltic provinces and part of Finland, Russian policy has been directed towards weakening the power of her ancient enemy. After the completion of the annexation of Finland by Alexander I., many Russian statesmen looked forward to the obtaining of an ice free port on the Norwegian coast. A narrow tongue of Finland cuts deep into Sweden-Norwegian territory, at the end of which there is eighteen miles of deep water and the harbor of Lynge.

Russia within recent years has been active on this frontier country where railways have been surveyed and Slav influence is so strong there that fishermen and other inhabitants of Norwegian Finmark refer their disputes to the Russian authorities.

The sympathy of Sweden for the Finns in the struggle against the Russification of Finland has been a thorn in the side of Russia, which naturally regards with complacency the diminution of Swedish prestige.

Russia, however, is in no position to take an active interest in the quarrel at the present time. Indeed, the impression here is that there will be no open conflict, and Russia probably will use her influence to refer a settlement of the trouble to an international tribunal.

King of Sweden, Dethroned as Ruler of Norway by Vote of Storthing; Head of the Temporary Government, and the Possible Future King.



OSCAR II.
Dethroned As King Of Norway (King Is Wearing Laurel Wreath Given Him By Literary Academy.)

PREMIER MICHELSEN.
Head Of Provisional Government Of Norway.

PRINCE WALDEMAR.
of Denmark, Norwegians' Second Choice For King Of Norway.

PRINCE CARL OF SWEDEN.
Norwegians' First Choice For New King Of Norway.

King's Palace At Christiania.

HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONS NOW SPLIT UP INTO TWO GOVERNMENTS.

RESOURCES IN CASE OF WAR.

SWEDEN.		NORWAY.	
Area in square miles	172,876	Area in square miles	124,129
Population	5,200,000	Population	2,250,000
Army, peace footing	39,000	Army, peace footing	30,000
War footing	250,000	War footing	90,000
Field guns	240	Field guns	40
Navy, total vessels	53	Navy, totals vessels	16
of which small battleships and modern coast defense vessels number	13	of which small battleships and modern coast defense vessels number	5
All others, including monitors and also gunboats of over 500 tons, number	25	All others, including monitors and also gunboats of over 300 tons, number	11
Total tonnage, all vessels	64,432	Total tonnage, all vessels	29,453
Guns, 6 inch or larger	29	Guns, 8 inch or larger	10
Officers and men, including war time reserves	8,000	Officers and men, including war time reserves	4,000

FEATURES OF A CENTURY OF UNION.

1814—Sweden secures Norway by cession from Danish king, whom it had defeated in war; Norway offers some opposition to Sweden, but is forced to give in; is given a constitution and united with Sweden under one king; Norway practically independent of Sweden in everything but foreign relations, which are conducted through Sweden.

1850—Norway finds joint consular service unsatisfactory and agitation begins for separate consular body.

1891—Norway and Sweden begin negotiations on separate consulate matter; Norway believes she is subordinated to Sweden in eyes of foreign powers because she is represented at their capitals by a Swedish minister; sentiment for a separate diplomatic body begins to be heard.

1904—Sweden agrees to let Norway have separate consuls, but declares foreign powers will require that Swedish and Norwegian minister be responsible for such consuls, and therefore the independent Norwegian consul must report to Swedish minister.

1905—Feb. 8—Norwegian premier announces failure of negotiations on account of Swedish demands that consuls be subordinate to ministers at capitals.

May 28—King Oscar vetoes a separate consuls bill passed by Norwegian storthing; ministry resigns and prepares to dissolve union by making it impossible for the king to secure a new ministry and then declaring his inability to form a ministry makes his constitutional regal power inoperative and ends the union.

1905—June 7—Norwegian storthing by resolution declares the union is dissolved and establishes a provisional government with Premier Michelsen at its head; Swedish prince offered the throne, but probably will decline; Prince Waldemar of Denmark said to be next choice of Norwegians for their king.

NORWAY'S COUNCIL OF STATE ACTING IN PLACE OF KING.

CHRISTIAN MICHELSEN	Premier and minister of justice
J. C. LOVLAND	Minister of state
C. W. B. OLSSON	Minister of [illegible]
GUNNAR KNUDSEN	Minister of finance
S. A. ARCTANDER	Minister of commerce
K. D. LEHMKUHL	Minister of labor
CHRISTIAN KNUDSEN	Minister of religion
A. H. VINJE	Minister of agriculture
H. BOTHNER	King's councilor
E. HAGERUP BULL	King's councilor

PRINCE CARL OF SWEDEN, Norwegians' First Choice For New King Of Norway.

The chief of the forces that dissolved the union and the head of the provisional government is Christian Michelsen, premier of the cabinet that resigned a few days ago, but now has taken up the temporary government. Michelsen is the son of a Norwegian merchant, and was born at Bergen on March 15, 1857. He is a lawyer by profession, and early in life took an active part in the municipal politics of Bergen. He entered the storthing in 1892 and became president of the constitution committee. His chief lieutenant is Jörgen Loveland, the son of a peasant, who first earned his living as a teacher and afterwards as a journalist. He was born in 1848, and entered the storthing in 1886. He is president of the adelsthing, and has already held cabinet rank on two occasions. The other ministers are Christian Knudsen, who was originally a divinity student; Sofus Arctander, a well known lawyer; Gunnar Knudsen, an engineer and an authority on industrial and agricultural questions; Gen. Olsson, who has twice before served as minister of war; Kristofer Lehmkuhl, a fellow townsman of the premier; Aasmund Vinje, the leader of the moderates; Hagerup Bull, a well known lawyer and financier; and Harold Bothner, who is also a lawyer and one of the leaders of the left.

Cause of Turmoil.

The elections of 1894 left conservatives and radicals in the Norwegian storthing almost equal in strength, the latter having only a small majority of four, and this enabled King Oscar, who all along had shown firmness and tact, to take up a more determined attitude. The embittered feelings between the two countries naturally remained in full force, but late in 1895 the Swedish and Norwegian governments arranged for a union committee of fourteen—each government nominating seven members—to consider the whole question at issue. It was hoped that this committee would succeed in coming to a decision which would be generally acceptable, and the political tension was relieved considerably.

It was not until March, 1898, that the committee brought its deliberations to a close and made its report. This report was extremely disappointing, for the members had ranged themselves into four antagonistic groups, each advocating different views. Once more, therefore, were Norway and Sweden plunged into political turmoil. A radical government had come into power in Norway, and so extremely hostile was their attitude that they decided that the mark of the union should be removed from the Norwegian flag, a resolution which exasperated every section of the Swedish nation. This circumstance brought about the complete estrangement of the two peoples. There then began talk of war, though this mostly on the Norwegian side, and mutual hatred and distrust became deeper and deeper.

Efforts at Conciliation.

But the advocates of conciliation were not idle, and they worked to such good effect that two years ago it appeared that a satisfactory arrangement had at last been arrived at, for a joint committee appointed by the two governments had settled in principle how the division of the consular service should be effected without the question being brought into connection with that of the settlement of the diplomacy and the foreign ministers of the two kingdoms. But when the time came for Sweden to carry out the recommendations of the committee Sweden raised the claim that the Norwegian consuls should be under the control and jurisdiction of the Swedish foreign minister.

The crisis, which yesterday led to the ending of the union, began on Feb. 8 last, when the then premier, Hagerup, made a sensational speech in the storthing announcing the failure of negotiations with Sweden and declaring the time had arrived for Norway to declare her independence of Sweden. The same day King Oscar gave up the reins of government to Crown Prince Gustaf, whose policy favors keeping Norway in the union even if force be necessary.

On Feb. 28 the crown prince sent a warning to the Norwegian storthing, pointing out difficulties he found in the way of granting Norway's demands and closing with the injunction that the storthing before taking any radical action "consider carefully the consequences of its act."

The crown prince's message had no effect on the Norwegian legislative body, however, for the bill establishing a separate consular system was pushed and two weeks ago was unanimously passed. The king vetoed the measure, and this veto is what gave the Norwegians their opportunity for dissolving the union.

Upon receipt of the king's veto Premier Michelsen and his associates in the cabinet immediately resigned. The Norwegians being unanimous in their demands of Sweden, the king was unable to find a man to form a new cabinet. The king being unable to form a ministry, the storthing proceeded, as planned, to declare his power at an end and to dissolve the union.

HISTORY OF NORWAY CRISIS.

Events Which Led to Disruption of Union Had Their Origin Fifty Years Ago.

The events which have led up to the disruption of the union between Norway and Sweden had their beginning fifty years ago, when Norwegian agitation for a separate consular system began. The agitation, however, did not become serious until 1890, when the government of Norway took the first steps toward securing an independent system.

As the agitation grew the demands included a separate minister of foreign affairs, and finally there grew up in Norway a sentiment for a total dissolution of the union entered into in 1814, when Norway, then a Danish possession, was ceded to Sweden by the defeated Danish king.

The Swedes always have maintained that in giving Norway a constitution and a separate government under the circumstances they were extremely liberal.

Trade Interests Factor.

One of the causes for the desire for separate consular systems was the fact that Sweden is protectionist and Norway is for free trade, and also because of Norway's more extensive sea trade and other divergencies of commercial interests.

Since the union with Sweden the Swedish minister of foreign affairs has acted on behalf of the two countries. At first Norway raised no objection to this; indeed, the circumstance developed naturally, for Norway's foreign relations were of the smallest and most unimportant kind. But apart from the fact that the king of Sweden was also the king of Norway, there was not any other bond worth speaking of between the two countries but this of one foreign minister acting on behalf of both.

As time went on Norway became dissatisfied with this arrangement. The Norwegians declare that Norway has never been properly considered in diplomatic affairs, and the Swedes retort that the Norwegian view has been altogether too restricted, and that it never has taken into consideration the best interests of the two countries together.

CHICAGOANS LAUD NORWAY'S ACTION.

Indorse Dissolution of Union with Sweden and Dethronement of the King.

DIVIDED AS TO EFFECT.

Dr. Doe Predicts That Republic Will Be Ultimate Result of Crisis.

The dethronement of King Oscar II. by the Norwegian storthing (parliament), and the consequent dissolution of the political union established between the two countries in 1814, was declared by Chicago Norwegians yesterday to be the only satisfactory settlement of a question which has disturbed the friendly relations of the two nations for nearly sixty years.

So far as causing war, the rupture will, it is declared, be a means of better understanding between the two peoples occupying the Scandinavian peninsula, through the removal of the vexed consular question and other causes which the two governments, it is declared, never could agree upon acting jointly.

Opinion respecting the future course of Norway differed on the question as to whether Norway would declare a republic or whether it would continue as a constitutional kingdom with a Bernadotte as king.

Dr. Doe Predicts Republic.

Dr. A. Doe, correspondent of the Christiania Evening Post, and a prominent physician among Chicago Norwegians, declared it his opinion that Norway eventually will declare a republic. The invitation to Prince Carl, third son of King Oscar, to become king of Norway, he said, was largely a compliment by the Norwegian provisional government extended to the Swedish reigning house to prove that Norway bears the king no ill will.

"If the Norwegian people still desire a king to govern the country I am inclined to believe they would elect Prince Waldemar, son of the crown prince of Denmark, a man who is well liked by the Norwegians, and who has been in sympathy with the progressive spirit displayed by Norway," said Dr. Doe.

Dethronement Logical Outcome.

Nicolay Grevstad, editor of Skandinaven, a graduate of the University of Christiania and personal friend of a number of the members of the provisional government, declared the dissolution of the union and the dethronement of the king was the logical outcome of the stand taken by King Oscar and the Swedish government against the united will of the people of Norway.

"The Norwegian people are united as one man on the question of separate consuls," said Mr. Grevstad. "When a constitutional monarch so far forgets his duties as to stand opposed to the united will of a nation he must take the consequences. The present rupture is the only satisfactory settlement that could be made under the circumstances. Norwegians have nothing against the king, but he has failed to govern the country according to the constitution, and that fact, coupled with the fact that he has been long absent from Norway, gave the storthing power to legally declare the throne of Norway vacant.

"What the future course of Norway will be is difficult to say at this time. I believe, eventually, Norway will declare a republic. For the present probably a prince of the house of Bernadotte will be elected king until the conditions will warrant the embarking upon a republican course with safety."

Probable Effect on Consulship.

Speculation touching the status of John R. Lindgren, consul of Sweden and Norway in Chicago, aroused much interest among Scandinavians. Mr. Lindgren is cashier of the State Bank of Chicago, and has represented Sweden and Norway in a dual capacity for several years. He declined to discuss the situation or the possible effect of the rupture on his position as consul for the two countries.

It is believed both by Swedes and Norwegians that Mr. Lindgren will be requested to act as consul for Norway by the provisional government until a Norwegian consul is appointed.

C. F. Erikson of the Chicago Swedish Tribune deplored the breaking up of the union on the ground that in a military sense the two nations will be weakened.

"I am sorry to see the dissolution of the union," said Mr. Erikson. "It will expose both nations to her rapacious neighbors, especially Russia. There is no doubt that Norway took courage to act as she did from the Russian reverses in the far east. I believe, however, that Sweden never will go to war with Norway.

"The reason for that is that a majority of the Swedish people are in favor of the demands made by Norway. I do not believe Sweden could get a single volunteer to serve against Norway in the present crisis. The effect in Sweden, I think, will be to arouse the people for a larger share in the government than they heretofore have enjoyed."

Sees Peaceable Solution.

Paul O. Stensland, the banker, declared the dissolution of the union would end all friction between the two nations. "There will be no war," said Mr. Stensland. "The crisis will be settled peaceably. Norway will proceed to elect an independent executive and settle her troubles in her own way and Sweden will be rid of a lot of perplexing questions which she could not settle in a union with Norway."

Attorney F. Herman Gade, mayor of Lake Forest, who is a son of the American consul at Christiania, said he deprecated the step taken by Norway, but declared he was not surprised considering the bad faith shown by Sweden in the negotiations for the settlement of the consular question.

"The policy adopted by the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, Bostrom, was nothing short of bad faith toward Norway. I am not surprised that Norway should have lost faith and doubted the further usefulness of the union."

Norway Outside Her Rights?

That Norway acted beyond her rights in dethroning King Oscar as king of Norway and dissolving the union is the opinion of F. A. Lindstrand of the Swedish American and the Swedish World.

"In my opinion the action of the storthing means nothing, because that body has taken to itself a power it never possessed," said Mr. Lindstrand. "It cannot depose the king, because when the union between the two nations was entered into it was done by the consent of both nations and the great powers, including Russia, England, France, and Austria. It therefore devolves upon all the parties to the agreement to give their consent to the dissolution of the union.

"The union between Norway and Sweden never has been a success. Norway never has been satisfied with the agreement, and from time to time its people have found pretended faults and reasons for the abrogation of the union. The main trouble with the Norwegians is that they object to a monarchical form of government. They want a republic, no matter what they may assesrt in the present crisis. But what benefit can come from dissolution of the union? The two countries are strong only as they are united."

In behalf of Norwegian residents of Chicago the following cablegram was sent to the government at Christiania, Norway, by Attorney Johan Waage, 1293 Humboldt boulevard:

"Democratic sons of Norway in Chicago congratulate you on the people's victory. The spirit of 1814 has found expression in the proclamation of 1905. Liberty and complete independence for Norway."

Chicago's Beautiful Suburbs

Reached via the Chicago and Northwestern railway's suburban train service from Chicago are some of the most attractive and conveniently situated residence towns in the world. They are clean, healthful, beautiful, easy of access, and are fully described in a new folder just issued. Sent on receipt of 2 cent stamp or on application to ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station. (Tel. Cent. 721.)

PUT STRIKE END FAR IN FUTURE.

Committees of Employers and Teamsters Quickly Break Off Negotiations.

SHEA CAUSE OF FAILURE.

He Dictates Terms Which Business Men Find Utterly Impossible.

The teamsters' strike seems destined to go on indefinitely. No hope of immediate peace remains after the flat failure of negotiations yesterday.

In a conference which showed some of the earmarks of success—up to the time President Shea made his second dramatic entrance—the uselessness of further peace talk was made plain. The gap between employers and strikers was measured and found to be too wide to span.

Shea, as the restored "dictator," shattered the proceedings again. He entered the conference ten minutes after it began. The meeting lasted ten minutes longer, while the employers listened to his threats and impossible demands, and then it broke up in confusion. In parting nobody expressed hopes of another try at peace.

The terms on which the teamsters offered to call off the strike were far from being middle ground. They were dictated by Shea in a stormy council of the strike leaders, held before the conference took place. Some of the members of the union committee carried them to the employers under protest.

Terms Proposed by Strikers.

Following are the terms which the teamsters' committee finally presented to the employers and which were rejected:

Article 1. It is understood that the strike is to be fully declared off on all express companies and all other employers involved.

Article 2. No discrimination between union and nonunion men.

Article 3. All police, deputy sheriffs, and armed guards shall be withdrawn immediately. There shall be no interference between union and nonunion men leading up to any violation of the law.

Article 4. Before any new men are employed the former employés to be reinstated, except those who are found guilty of violating the law.

Article 5. The wages and hours of all drivers and conductors shall be the same as they were previous to April 1, 1905.

Article 6. All employés shall obey orders issued by their employers that do not conflict with the law.

Article 7. Any difference existing or arising shall be settled by arbitration or conciliation in the future.

Disappointment to Employers.

The employers promptly announced that a settlement on such a basis was absolutely out of the question. They said they had expected a fair proposition from the strikers, and they did not hesitate to exhibit their disappointment.

In particular, they raised objections to two conditions named by the teamstrs. The proposition, as they interpreted it, called for the maintenance of a boycott against the express companies or the reinstatement of the drivers who had struck against these concerns. Inasmuch as the express companies were not represented in the conference any settlement in which they were concerned could not be entertained by the employers.

A boycott against the express companies, moreover, was declared impossible by the merchants. They argued that such an arrangement would mean nothing more than a reverting to the conditions which existed at the time of the strike against Montgomery Ward & Co.

The second clause to which the employers objected was the withdrawal of police protection. In this they scented an intention on the part of the union men to open the way for the extermination of the nonunion drivers.

Shea Vetoes Proposed Changes.

When John V. Farwell Jr., acting as the chairman of the employers' committee, suggested that some changes be made in the union proposal, President Shea entered. Shea promptly "sat upon" the suggestion.

Although not a member of the committee, he promptly took the reins out of the hands of W. J. Gibbons, the chairman, and proceeded to tell the employers how he was going to "whip the Employers' association until it would agree to any terms he might see fit to dictate."

The chill of Shea's reception did not deter him. He went on making threats for ten minutes until Levy Mayer arose and informally announced the conference at an end.

Leading the teamsters' committee triumphantly from the room, Shea announced:

"We have presented a proposition to the employers which they have refused to accept. They objected chiefly to our demands that police protection be withdrawn as soon as the strike is called off. That is all."

Predicts Long Struggle.

Later, in a more talkative mood, Shea forecast a long drawn out contest lasting many months.

"I am going to establish summer headquarters in Chicago," he said, "and I intend to keep Levy Mayer busy until the snow flies. I think I'll rent a cottage on the north shore and pitch a strikers' camp in the woods. We might as well have a good time while the employers are coming around."

Though the express companies' representatives took no part in the conference, Alonzo Wygant was present during part of the proceedings. It was in the way of the express companies that the second stumbling block was placed by Shea. He demanded that unless the express companies settled the employers must boycott those companies to the extent that no union driver be permitted to handle merchandise for them.

Statement by Levy Mayer.

After the conference Mr. Mayer gave out the following statement:

"A committee of the various teamsters' locals, representing that it had full power to end the strike, submitted a proposition to a committee of the Employers' association and myself, in my office. The conference did not consume more than ten minutes because the teamsters' committee made certain demands which altogether prevented a consideration of the submitted proposition.

"There were two principal demands which the Employers' committee declined to entertain. The first required the immediate withdrawal of the police and deputy sheriffs from the protection of the nonunion men. The Employers' committee saw in that demand a method of immediately driving out all the nonunion teamsters. In other words, that the union would, by physical force, create vacancies in the ranks of the nonunion men.

"The second demand, was that unless the express companies settled the employers must continue to boycott those companies to the extent that no union driver would be permitted to deliver merchandise to or from the express companies. Such a situation would be merely a continuation of the original Montgomery Ward & Co. boycott and the perpetuation of the principle that union teamsters would not deliver to struck houses. Such a condition could not and would not be considered by the Employers' committee.

"These two demands being insurmountable, further consideration of the teamsters' proposition was deemed unnecessary."

The employers were represented by Robert J. Thorne, C. H. Conover, John V. Farwell Jr., James Simpson, Jacob L. Kesner, Edward Hines, A. A. Sprague II., Rollin Keyes, J. H. Selz.

"All Off," Says Kesner.

"It's all off," said Mr. Kesner, as he left the conference. "Shea came in, and after that it seemed that things went wrong. I don't know what will be done now, but it doesn't look like an encouraging proposition."

"We are just about where we started when negotiations were begun some time ago," said C. H. Conover. "We have made no progress at all, and what the future will bring is hard to tell."

TEAM OWNERS GRILL SHEA

STATEMENT TO PUBLIC IS ISSUED BY COL. W. P. REND.

Teamsters Are Accused of Violating Contract and Union President Declared to "Have No Respect for Law or Religion"—Blame for Failure of Peace Negotiations Placed on the Strike Leader—Possibility of Spread Through Lockout Deplored.

Voicing the opinion of the team owners' "arbitration committee," the demand of which upon the truck drivers was refused by a referendum vote of that union Tuesday night, Col. W. P. Rend, chairman of the committee, issued a statement last night defining his position. He blames President Shea of the teamsters' union for the failure of the disputants to come to an agreement.

Col. Rend also said he would use every effort in his power to swing the team owners into line with the other employers by forcing their men out when they refuse to deliver to boycotted houses. These efforts of Col. Rend's faction will be brought into play in the special meeting of the Chicago Team Owners' association, which will be held tomorrow or Saturday night. The call will be issued today.

Text of the Statement.

While Col. Rend prepared the statement it was given out by J. L. Kesner, manager of the Fair, and a member of the employers' committee. It follows:

"The refusal of the members of the Teamsters' union No. 705 to accept our offer of arbitration, as manifested in their vote of last evening, was inspired by the evil advice of unworthy and disreputable leaders. The real issue has been clouded and misrepresented by the men who are guilty authors of a wrongful conspiracy that is responsible for the public disorder, numerous riots, and many murders that have taken place the last few weeks in the city of Chicago.

"The Chicago Team Owners' association, which has an aggregate of 8,000 teams in its service, has endeavored to prevent the extension of this strike to dimensions that would vastly increase the damage already done to the business interests and to the reputation of our city.

Have Reached Limit of Patience.

"The members of this association have gone beyond all reasonable limits of concession and conciliation to further the public peace and public good. They even have waived, for the time being, the enforcement of their constitutional rights, guaranteed them by our state and national governments, hoping that the acceptance of the fair and impartial proposal of arbitration offered would bring this conflict to a speedy close.

"The position of the Team Owners' association is defined in a letter presented to the members of the Teamsters' union last night. In this it is recited:

'On the 1st of May, 1904, a two years' contract was entered into between the Team Owners' association and the teamsters' union, providing for the adjustment, by the agency of arbitration, of any kind of difference that might arise. Article 9 of this agreement reads as follows: "Should any differences arise between the Chicago Team Owners' association and local union No. 705, which cannot be adjusted between them, it shall be referred to a committee to consist of three members, one selected by the association, one selected by local union No. 705, and the third to be selected by the first two, who shall constitute a committee to adjust said differences, and while this difference and matter is pending before said committee for adjustment there shall be no lockout or strike, and the decision of the committee shall be final."

Arbitration Offers Are Rejected.

"They asked that, in accordance with this written contract, the disputed questions now existing should be left 'to an impartial board of arbitration, composed of men of the highest character and standing, whose sound judgment and exalted probity would insure a decision that would command the respect and confidence of the entire community.' They declared the honor and good name of both parties are pledged to this contract, and pointed out that 'during the present strike the officers of your own union have repeatedly asked for arbitration from the Employers' association, with which the Team Owners' association is not directly or remotely connected.'

"It also can be said here that in the conference last week in the mayor's office I suggested, and, indeed, proposed, that our differences be left to an arbitration committee composed of judges of the highest standing in our city, and of known friendliness to the cause of labor. It also was proposed that the Catholic archbishop, the bishop of the Episcopal church, and certain other leading religious representatives be invited to perform this peaceful mission, in case they would be more preferable to the labor unions than members of the judiciary. Yesterday, over the telephone, I asked C. P. Shea whether he would agree to the acceptance of Judge Tuley as sole arbitrator, in accordance with the suggestion made by him at one of the conferences in the mayor's office. Mr. Shea replied that no arbitrators would be accepted, as any board of arbitrators would be sure to decide against the teamsters.

Shea's Conduct a "Disgrace."

"Mr. Shea seems to have no respect for either law or religion. His principles and teachings are the responsible cause of existing conditions. Shea's conduct has been detrimental to the interests that he affects to subserve and a disgrace for the name of the cause of labor.

"The contract with the Team Owners' association that is now broken, is violated at the instance and advice of Mr. Shea and Hugh McGee, the very man who signed this contract. This brings discredit and disgrace upon the teamsters' organization and must cause the blush of shame to come to the cheeks of every decent and self-respecting member of their organization.

"The spread of this strike to the Team Owners' association and other interests will cast into idleness tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers, and cause the closing up of mills and factories, and, what is worse still, the sacrifice of human life. What a spectacle Chicago now presents before the civilized world!

"W. P. REND."

A conference was held in Levy Mayer's office over the drawing up of the statement. The men present were Mr. Kesner, Col. Rend, R. J. Thorne, Edward Hines, and E. E. Hooper, secretary of the Lumbermen's association.

EXPLAINS FAILURE TO ARREST.

Sergeant Fleming Attempts to Justify Himself for His Action Before Police Trial Board.

For his failure to arrest a union teamster who caused a blockade Patrol Sergeant Bartholomew Fleming was brought before the police trial board yesterday. Lieut. Prim made the complaint.

The incident occurred on May 5 in front of the barns of the Adams Express company. J. Motier, the union teamster, was passing the barns when he met a caravan of the express company's wagons. He caused a blockade of the express vehicles.

"I did not think that I was justified in arresting the driver," Fleming explained. "I received no direct order from the lieutenant to do so. I pulled the teamster down from his wagon to prevent trouble, but I do not think his actions were sufficient to cause his arrest."

Chief O'Neill declared that Fleming recently has distinguished himself in the strike for his courage, but thought that his excuse did not justify his action. The hearing was continued to next week.

STRIKE REVERSES USUAL RULE.

Machinists Quit Because They Want Two More Hours of Work a Week.

The unusual phenomenon of a labor union striking for more working hours was exhibited yesterday in the walkout of twenty machinists employed by the Hanna Engineering works, 820 Elston avenue. According to the schedule which the union is seeking to put in force at the plant the men would work fifty-four hours, while at present they are compelled to put in only fifty-two hours' time in the shop. Instead of working nine and a half hours a day, with a Saturday half holiday, the machinists want a nine hour day throughout the week.

UNION SCALE $4.50 FOR A SLUGGING.

Teamsters Charged with Hiring William J. Baker to "Beat Up" Workers.

SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED.

Affidavit Is Incident of Judge Kohlsaat's Day with the Strike Cases.

Charges that William J. Baker was paid by the teamsters' organization to slug nonunion drivers are made in an affidavit filed yesterday in the United States Circuit court by counsel for the American Express company. Furthermore, it is alleged that the union scale for the work was $4.50 and "supper money" for every man "beaten up." Baker is a fugitive from justice and deputy marshals are looking for him.

The affidavit is signed by Charles Ward, 269 Illinois street, an employé of the American company. He alleges that he left the express barns in the evening on April 28, accompanied by Harry Dogger. At Harrison and Clinton streets, he says, more than twenty-five union teamsters attacked the two men. In the fight shots were fired, and then the two boarded a trolley car in an effort to escape. The crowd followed and pulled Dogger into the street. Here, it is charged, Baker struck him several times on the head with a blunt instrument while several of the union pickets held him. Dogger was severely injured.

Tells of Confession in a Cell.

Ward was arrested, and the next day while in a cell at the Desplaines street police station Baker, he says, confessed to him he had been engaged by the teamsters' union to slug nonunion teamsters, and that he received $4.50 and supper money for every victim. The affidavit says of this:

"This man Baker was taken to Desplaines street station by Policeman O'Connor at the same time I was taken there by the two policemen who arrested me. I was booked there and gave my name as Harry Woods, and next day was brought up for trial, but the case was continued until the following Tuesday, when Justice Chott fined me $10 and costs for shooting inside the city limits. In the meantime, from the time I was arrested until Tuesday, I staid in the Desplaines street station those four days. While I was there and on Saturday morning, May 6, I had a talk with Baker.

Would Have Killed the "Fink."

"Baker asked me what I was arrested for, and I told him. Then I asked him what the charge was against him, and he said it was for slugging a 'fink.' Then I asked him if he did it. He says, 'Yes, and if I had had a little more time I would have killed the "fink."' I said to Baker, 'You are not a teamster, why did you do it?' Baker replied to me that he was hired by the teamsters' union to do it. I asked him what they paid him, and he said they paid him $4.50 for each job of slugging and supper money besides.

"There were a number of other rioters under arrest at the Desplaines street station when Baker and I were brought in that Friday evening, and we all were talking about various arrests. Then some of the men whose names I do not know asked Baker what he was in for, and he told them he was there for slugging a nonunionist. One of them asked him if the police got anything on him, and he said he had thrown his black jack away, but the policeman had spotted him and picked it up near the box where he had thrown it."

Three Cases Are Passed.

Attorney Purcell, representing the American Express company, read before Judge Kohlsaat an affidavit signed by Fred M. Brown, an employé of the company, who alleges that Frank Burgess shot him while he was at Thirty-fifth street and Forest avenue and that Milton Arnold and Charles Powell were with Burgess when the attack was made. Burgess is a fugitive, and the court remarked that the evidence against Arnold and Powell was insufficient and the cases were passed.

Isaac Morris, charged with having assaulted John O'Halleran, an employé of the Adams Express company, at Canal and Van Buren streets on May 5, was questioned for an hour by Attorney Levy Mayer. He denied ever having seen O'Halleran until he was arraigned in the Desplaines street police court the day after the attack. Morris was formerly in the employ of the Pacific Express company, but denied he was a strike picket.

Attorney Mayer read extracts from the man's testimony in the police court, where he admitted he was on picket duty.

Court Hears Garrigan Case.

Judge Kohlsaat in the morning concluded the hearing of testimony in the contempt proceedings against Daniel Garrigan, a city fireman charged with having assaulted Frank Curry, the strike breaker leader, and Thomas Dorsey, colored, a nonunion teamster, at Rush and Michigan streets, on May 2, in a strike disturbance. The case was taken under advisement.

CHICAGOAN SLAYS IN STRIKE; JEERED BY SAGINAW UNIONISTS.

Fred Harris, Deputy Sheriff, Shoots Into Crowd, Kills One, Wounds Three—Town Is Stirred.

Saginaw, Mich., June 7.—[Special.]—Fred Harris, an imported deputy sheriff from Chicago, shot and killed Henry Weick Jr. here today and wounded slightly three other men. The four were employés of the Père Marquette railroad and had jeered at Harris as he was passing guarding a car in the street car strike here. Harris lives at 328 Dearborn street, Chicago, and says he was employed by a detective agency there.

In several places in the city today men were attacked and stoned. Several alleged imported strike breakers from Chicago were injured. Another, William Brown, is under arrest for shooting a young man who jeered at his car. Conductor Steetzel is under arrest for shooting into a crowd of union men who jeered at him.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés is here in conference with B. C. Cobb, general manager of the Saginaw Traction company, in an attempt to end the strike.

The strike is the outgrowth of demands upon the traction company for an increase in wages and a rearrangement of the hour schedule. The places of the union men have been filled by nonunion motormen and conductors from other cities, and the cars have been put under guard of armed men, commissioned to act as deputy sheriffs.

In Bay City four others were hurt during the day with bricks and stones in attacks on their cars. They were Max Washburn, James Plant, E. Jackson, and William Blyant. All are strike breakers and are believed to be from Chicago.

BABY FOUND ON A DOORSTEP.

Girl Apparently 4 Weeks Old Left at 635 Ogden Avenue by Unknown Persons.

A baby girl, apparently 4 weeks old, was found on the front steps of a building at 635 Ogden avenue last evening by Desk Sergeant Claussey of the West Thirteenth street station. The child was wrapped in a quilt. It was later sent to the Foundlings' home, 114 Wood street.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend) used as a tooth and mouth wash in the morning leaves the mouth sweet and pure all day.

DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 11.]

RIDGWAY—June 6, 1905, William H. Ridgway, aged 70 years, at his residence, 5419 Cornelia st. Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock p. m. to Forest Home cemetery.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

JURY FINES A UNION MAN.

UNUSUAL OUTCOME OF THE TRIAL OF MOTORMAN DOHERTY.

Case Goes On Before Justice Caverly at 10 A. M. and Is Ended at Same Hour in Evening, When Penalty of $50 Is Actually Imposed for His Interference with the Police, Who Were Trying to Break a Strike Blockade.

An almost unprecedented decision was rendered by a jury in Justice Caverly's court in the Harrison street police station last evening. The jurors actually found a union man guilty of resisting the efforts of the police to clear a strike blockade. John J. Doherty, a motorman for the Union Traction company, living at 839 Harding avenue, was fined $50.

The hearing began at 10 a. m. and the last testimony was taken at 10 p. m. An hour later the jurors brought in their verdict.

Doherty was operating an Ogden avenue car the morning of May 27 when he encountered a blockade at Randolph and Market streets. Sergeant John H. Alcock arrested him after he refused to obey the orders of the policeman and had run him down. In the struggle Doherty was injured.

The motorman tried to show that Sergeant Alcock gave several orders at once, and attacked him because he failed to comply with them all.

Attack Negroes as Strike Breakers.

Two colored men were attacked as strike breakers in the evening and one was injured severely. This was John Allen, 28 years old, who was returning from a visit when he was assaulted while at Seventeenth and State streets. He was knocked down and kicked until he was unconscious. Seven men united in the attack. Allen was rescued by Policeman Robert Toppinger and taken to the People's hospital.

James Robinson, the other negro mistaken for a strike breaker, was chased several blocks in Wells street, finding momentary refuge in James Englehardt's saloon, 183 Wells street. Strike sympathizers entered the saloon from the rear and knocked the man down. Then Englehardt called for the police. Robinson is a porter.

Express Wagon Guard Hurt.

Special Policeman Charles McShane, 653 Turner avenue, was hit with a stone which broke his nose as he was guarding an American Express company wagon near Oakley avenue and Madison street. A crowd had been following the wagon for several blocks and closed in when the horse was turned toward an alley. Relief came with a patrol wagon load of policemen from the Warren avenue station.

In an attack by strike sympathizers on a wagon driven by a nonunion teamster at Halsted and West Lake streets, Fred Kroncke, a contractor living at 221 North Harding avenue, was hit by a paving stone.

IVY SAVES A NONUNIONIST.

Painter in Evanston Is Left Hanging to Vine When Ladder Is Jerked Away.

C. A. Minor, 1221 Chicago avenue, Evanston, was rescued by a policeman yesterday afternoon after he had clung for nearly twenty minutes to a loosened rain pipe and a bit of creeping ivy thirty feet above the ground. He was left in his precarious situation when a union painter, Matthew Rabbit, jerked a ladder from under him.

Minor, who is a nonunion man, was painting the rear of the house of C. A. Heath, 1902 Chicago avenue. He was at the top of the ladder when Rabbit appeared and ordered him to descend.

Minor kept on painting and the union man jerked the ladder away.

The rain pipe to which the painter clung was insecurely fastened to the roof, and when the section to which Minor clung gave way he saved himself from a fall by seizing the ivy.

Rabbit then went to the house of F. H. Starkweather, 1824 Chicago avenue, where a caretaker, F. H. Robertson, was painting the back porch. Rabbit ordered Robertson to show his union card, and when he did not do so threatened him and told him to stop painting. The worker replied by slapping a brushful of green paint in Rabbit's face and pursuing him down an alley as he fled.

ME TOO

The "Tail Enders" That Follow Genuine Articles.

It is sometimes interesting to watch the curves imitators make to get the public to buy imitations of genuine goods.

Every now and then some one will think there is a splendid opening to fix up something like Postum Coffee and advertise the same way and take some of the business.

An imitator is naturally ignorant of food values and how to skillfully make a cereal coffee on scientific lines.

Such men first think of preparing something that looks and tastes like the original, with no knowledge of how the grains should be treated to prepare them so that the starchy part is transformed properly and the valuable nourishing elements made digestible.

Such imitations may be foisted on the public for a short time, but the people are critical and soon detect the attempt, then the imitators go out of business.

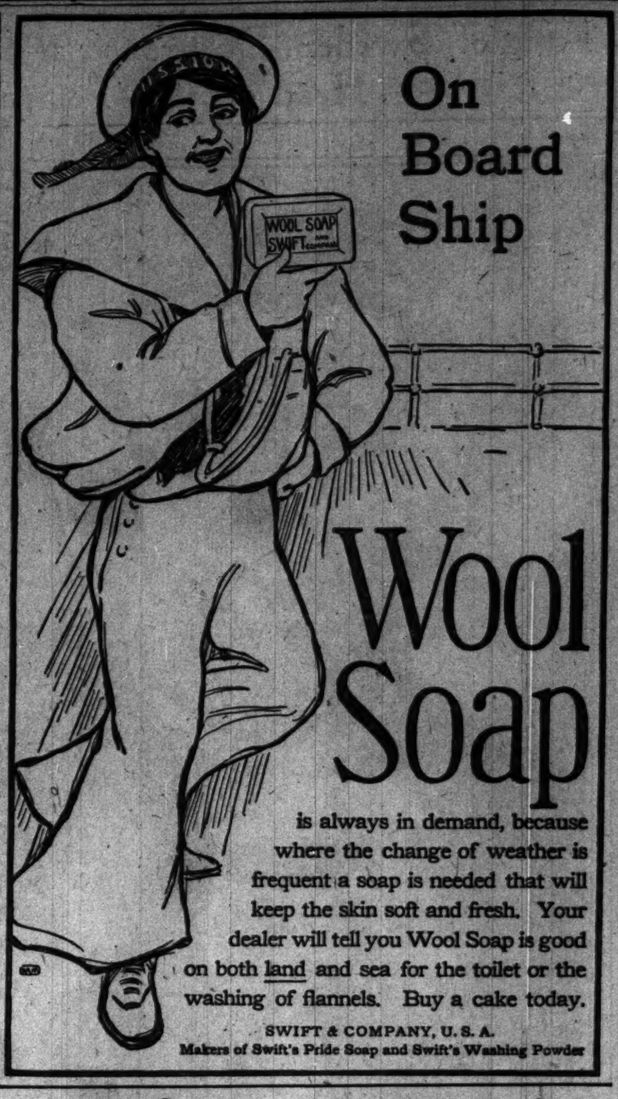
Something like 400 of these little factories have been started in various parts of this country in the past nine years, and practically all of them have gone the "long journey." Just lately a new one has come to life and evidently hopes to insert itself in public favor by copying the style of the Postum advertising in the papers.

This is a free country and every man who makes an honest product and honestly labels it, has reason for some recognition, but the public has the right to know the facts.

Postum is the one original and genuine Cereal Coffee, made skillfully and for a definite purpose. It has stood through all the wars of the imitators, has won the approval of the Physicians and the people.

People who really seek to free themselves from the coffee habit and at the same time to rebuild the soft gray matter in the nerve centers and thus reconstruct the nervous system, broken down by coffee, can rely on Postum.

There's a reason.



On Board Ship

Wool Soap

is always in demand, because where the change of weather is frequent a soap is needed that will keep the skin soft and fresh. Your dealer will tell you Wool Soap is good on both land and sea for the toilet or the washing of flannels. Buy a cake today.

SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.

Makers of Swift's Pride Soap and Swift's Washing Powder

"For He's a Jolly Good Fellow"

Enjoying with his fellows in the good old German way his stein filled to the brim with such mild and healthful malt and hop brews as

Alma Mater

A scientific brewery equipment of unexampled excellence and half a century of practical "Beer Knowledge" make Alma Mater's superiority, and we defy anybody to find its equal for flavor and snap. Telephone South 1294 "Right Now" and have a case delivered at home.

McAVOY BREWING CO., Chicago.

$16.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS

THE RIGHT ROAD TO THE LAKES of MINNESOTA

CITY TICKET OFFICE
115 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO

AMUSEMENTS.

Sans Souci Park
COTTAGE GROVE AV. & 50TH ST.
Our Own Company of 60 in Two Performances Daily of
THE PARADERS
A Bright Musical Comedy That Has Scored a Hit.
BARGAIN MATINEES
Daily Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
All Seats 10 Cents.
Howstrawser's Famous First Regiment Band
IN POPULAR CONCERTS.
Every Afternoon and Evening, Rain or Shine.
25 Additional Features.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS, AT ALL TIMES.

ILLINOIS EVERY NIGHT. Matinee Saturday. Bargain Matinees Tuesday.
COOLEST THEATER IN CHICAGO.
The Barnum of Musical Plays—
"Little JOHNNY JONES"
With Chicago's Greatest Favorite,
GEORGE M. COHAN
AND HIS MERRY HUNDRED.
BASEBALL GAME TODAY AT 2 P. M. AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK—Geo. M. Cohan vs. Lew Fields. Benefit of the Actors' Fund.

WOMAN and SONG
The prettiest of both are in the Hamlin, Mitchell and Fields beauty carnival—
"It Happened in Nordland"
—PLAYED BY—
LEW FIELDS AT THE Grand Opera House
EVERY EVENING AT 8 SHARP.
BASEBALL TODAY Nordlands vs. Little Johnny Jones American League Grounds—Benefit Actors' Fund.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
BOSTON vs. CHICAGO.
TODAY AT 3:30 P. M.
Box Seats at Spalding's, Wabash-av., Until 1:30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S JACOB LITT, Proprietor.
The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.
LAST 3 NIGHTS.
WM. A. BRADY'S Tuneful Topsy Turvy,
All 'Round Chicago
EVERY NIGHT. LAST MAT. SAT.

GARRICK POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY.
F. C. WHITNEY'S "Musical Cocktail,"
PIFF, PAFF, POUF
LAST TIME NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT.
JUNE 18—THE WOGGLE-BUG.

CASINO GARDEN, Wabash-av. and Peck-court.
Ragtime Concert Tonight.
BROOKE AND HIS GREAT BAND

POWERS' FUN PURE AND SIMPLE.
2nd Edition THE ISLE OF BONG BONG
"THE LITTLE JAP" of Musical Comedy.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HYDE & BEHMAN'S POP. MATS. WED. and SAT.
DAVE LEWIS...ELFIE FAY
KAFOOZELUM

ACADEMY David Kessler's All "the Yiddish Co. TONIGHT THE ORIGINAL.
KREUTZER SONATA.

COLUMBUS BARGAIN MATS. SUN., WED., SAT.
Greatest of all Emotional Dramas, "EAST LYNNE."
Next—Willie Collier's "The Man From Mexico."

AMUSEMENTS.

White City
63D STREET AND SOUTH PARK AV.
Chicago's $1,000,000 Amusement Resort
The best dressed people in Chicago are to be found on the White City "Boulevard walk" every afternoon and evening.
Free concerts afternoon and evening by BANDA ROSSA
Free seats on the Plaza and Sunken Garden.
FREE OUTDOOR CIRCUS Every afternoon and evening.
FLYING BICKETTS—Aerial Bar Acts, 5 & 10:30 o'clock.
Herr Granada & Alma Fedora HIGH WIRE ACT at 5:30 and 11 o'clock (over lagoon).
THE GREAT FIRE SHOW
Produced every hour; afternoon and evening. Thrilling rescues; great excitement. 3 complete fire companies in action; cabs, automobiles, street cars, wagons; 250 people.
The World's Greatest Outdoor Spectacle.
GATES OPEN AT 1 P. M.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

STUDEBAKER
SOMETHING NEW—"GAZOOKA"
RICHARD CARLE
Presents Himself in
THE MAYOR OF TOKIO
A FARCICAL OPERA
REGULAR MAT. SAT.

COLISEUM GARDEN
NIGHTLY—SUN. AFTS.
WEBER'S "PRIZE BAND"
BLANCHE B. MEHAFFEY, Soprano.
CATERING EDELWEISS GARDEN MANAGEMENT.
Reserved Seats Free. Phone No. 755.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Claude Gillingwater & Co. — Okabe Family.
Dorothy Sisters. — Musical Kellers.
Sadie Leonard. — Gardner & Bro.
Al Carleton. — Redford & Winchester.
Albert Kartelli. — Murray & Clayton.
Christy & Wills. — Nat Gill.
Walter Chester & Co. — 5 Minstrel Trio.
The Kinodrome. — Howard Rand.
PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Simon, Gardner & Co. — Mary Norman.
Max Firman & Adelaide Griff Brothers. — Manola, Carver & Pond
4—Brothers Solis—4. — Pierce & Roslyn.
Kates Brothers. — Hammond & Forrest.
Gordon & Hayes. — Miett's Acting Dogs.
Hatch Brothers. — Constantinesa & Lerner.
The Kinodrome. — Montgomery & Moore.
Prices—10—25—35—50c; Reserved, 75c.

Chicago Opera House.
LAND of NOD
June 12
Regular Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
Bargain Matinees, Monday and Wednesday, 25-35-50c.

TOURING CHICAGO.
40-PASSENGER OBSERVATION CAR
Leaves The Fair, STATE AND ADAMS-ST.
10 a. m. for Lincoln Park and North Side lines.
11:30 a. m. for Lincoln Park only.
1:30 p. m. for Jackson and Washington Parks.
SHERMAN HOUSE, Randolph and Clarke.
7:30 p. m. for WHITE CITY.
Special Service for Clubs, Conventions, Tourists and Outing Parties.
CHICAGO AUTO SERVICE CO.
254 E. OHIO STREET. Phone North 178

RIVERVIEW PARK
SHARPSHOOTERS
BELMONT and WESTERN AVE. and ROSCOE ST.
Many Clever Amusement Features.
HEROLD And His Famous Band
(Garde Jaeger Kapelle.)
ADMISSION....10 CENTS AT ALL TIMES

LA SALLE Evening 8:15 p. m. MATINEE TODAY.
THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN
ISLE OF SPICE
BEST OF ALL SUMMER SHOWS

GREAT NORTHERN EVERY NIGHT 25c 50c 75c
MATS. SUN., WED., SAT.
THE BEST OF ALL CARTOON COMEDIES
MASTER GABRIEL In BUSTER BROWN

LAKE EXCURSIONS.
ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
$1 round trip 9:30 a. m. every day. Sat. 2 p. m. Sun. 10 a. m. Only line furnishing music and dancing free. $1.50 round trip 11:30 every night.
$2 Grand Rapids, $1.50 Holland and Saugatuck, daily 8 p. m.
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE.
Dock, foot Wabash-av. Phone Central 2161.

BUSH TEMPLE—CLOSING WEEK.
OLD HEIDELBERG.
"The Best Show in Town."—Record-Herald.

10 | NEW ALHAMBRA | Mat. Sun.
15 | Rowland & Clifford's | OVER NIAGARA FALLS | Thurs. Mat.
20
30
50 | LAST WEEK OF SEASON. | Sat.

WHERE TO EAT.

RESTAURANT MILANO
G. CATTORINI, Proprietor.
The Only Genuine Italian Table D'Hote
OUR SPECIALTY Spaghetti Italian Style, ALL DAY
A Very Cordial Invitation is Extended to the Theatrical Profession.
342 State Street, CHICAGO

Get the Habit of DINING at Sans Souci Park
A superb Table d'Hote dinner, with wine, for 60 cents. A better one for $1. Also meals a la carte—popular prices. Make reservations by 'phone (Hyde Park 670) and obtain free admission.

BISMARCK GARDEN
GRAND CONCERT EVERY EVENING, SUNDAY NOON AND AFTERNOON.
Sunday Table d'Hote, with wine, $1.00.

GUNTHER'S 212 STATE STREET
....FINE LUNCHEONS
DELICIOUS REFRESHMENTS. FOUR O'CLOCK TEAS, AND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

The Sunday Tribune
Was the first American newspaper to issue four pages devoted to sports, and the sporting world has learned to rely on the views of the experts who write for The Tribune's
Pink Sporting Section

NEAR AGREEMENT ABOUT TRACTION.

Differences Between City and Companies Narrow Down to Limited Basis.

HOPES OF AN AGREEMENT.

Division Seems to Be on Question of Temporary Franchise or License.

The difference of opinion between the street car companies and the city seems to be on the question of how the cars shall be operated during the period while the lines are being put on a fair working basis. The companies, at least the Union Traction, want a definite agreement for a twenty year lease. The Mayor Dunne opposes. He is willing, however, to give a lease revocable at the option of the city.

The Chicago City company, on the other hand, does not seem to be so insistent about a fixed term for its right to run. It can afford to run along as things are going now. It, however, has joined with the Union Traction in trying to get a contract from the city.

Mayor Dunne has told the companies that he is willing to consider a proposition that carries with it the sale of the traction properties to the city after the lines have been rehabilitated, on their offer to take Mueller law certificates as payment. But he is not willing to give them a franchise pending the rehabilitation.

So the tangle between the city and the companies has got down to a matter of conference. The first one was held Tuesday night. W. W. Gurley and E. R. Bliss were there for the traction companies and Mayor Dunne and Clarence S. Darrow for the city. Another conference is scheduled for tomorrow.

Await Prospect of Agreement.

There will be no offer on the part of the street car companies to the city until it is found that there is a prospect of an agreement. R. R. Govin, for the Union Traction company, said:

"We would prefer to talk first and put our conclusions in writing afterwards."

The plan the companies have to offer the city is the old one—they to rehabilitate their lines and sell out on an appraised valuation after the intangible rights, based on earning capacity, have been determined. Both the Union Traction and the Chicago City have called in this demand.

According to La Salle street gossip, however, the Union Traction people are considerably more interested in the arrangement than the Chicago City. The latter have gone into it, but on the proposition that whatever happens Chicago City stock shall still be worth $100. The desire of the Union Traction managers is to give their stock some value, no matter what. They are credited with being in the position of the man who said he would be happy if he could only be "out of jail with a suit of clothes."

C. T. Yerkes Here a Few Hours.

Charles T. Yerkes came to Chicago in the morning. "I am just passing through," said he, with his old familiar smile, and then he took a train for New York, the city he had left the day before.

Mr. Yerkes denied that his presence here had anything to do with the traction situation. He was busy in the office of Louis S. Owsley, who manages his real estate holdings in Chicago, and the general idea was that he was here looking after his bonds of the Consolidated companies.

DALRYMPLE TO GO BY SCHEDULE

Leaving Tomorrow Night to Inspect Nine Eastern Street Car Systems —Sails on June 20.

James Dalrymple, the Glasgow traction expert, put in a lively day yesterday inspecting street car lines and keeping up a running denial of reports that he was to depart from the city prematurely because of ruptures with the municipal ownership advocates.

"The story that I am leaving precipitately is false," said he. "I shall leave Friday evening for Niagara Falls in accordance with the program I announced when I arrived. I came on a leave of absence for thirty days and I engaged my return passage for June 8 before I left Glasgow. My arrangement with Mayor Dunne was that I should stay as long as it should prove necessary, for me to form an opinion of the traction needs of Chicago. By Friday night I shall have gathered the necessary amount of material.

"It appears to me that in forming an opinion of what Chicago needs in the way of transportation facilities I might be guided in part by observation of the systems in other American cities. Therefore I wish to see the underground trolley as operated in Washington and the systems in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities. That is why I must leave Chicago Friday night in order to cover the ground and sail June 20.

"On the steamer I shall devote myself to formulating a written report, which I shall forward to the mayor as soon as possible. There is absolutely no shadow on my relations with the Chicago authorities."

Shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning Marshall Field arrived at the Auditorium and sent his card up to Mr. Dalrymple. The Scotchman descended to the rotunda and drew Mr. Field into a corner, where they conversed for twenty minutes.

Soon after Mr. Field's departure ex-Mayor Harrison arrived. He drew out the Glasgow expert on the subject of loops, overhead trolleys, and municipal ownership.

"This report of friction between Mr. Dalrymple and myself is a fabrication," said Mayor Dunne. "I had a long and pleasant talk with him today, in which he told me several things which he believes it would be wise for Chicago to carry out in reforming our transportation facilities. I do not care to discuss the details till I receive his written report after his return to Glasgow."

EX-MAYOR TALKS OF TRACTION.

Carter Harrison Says "Tentative Ordinance" Is the Best Plan Yet Devised.

Former Mayor Carter Harrison will have the "tentative ordinance" for his, if no one objects. "With two months' freedom from office and a change of climate to give a new viewpoint, he came back to Chicago yesterday from California and declared that the tentative ordinance offered the best, surest, and safest means of obtaining adequate traction service and eventual municipal ownership.

With reference to the strike, he asserted that it was doing great injury to the city, driving away trade and visitors, and giving Chicago a bad name throughout the country.

"I still believe that the tentative ordinance offered Chicago the best and surest way of getting the needed improvements in traction service, with municipal ownership in the end," he said. "I do not believe that we shall have municipal ownership under present plans before the snow flies. All the arguments which I have advanced against immediate municipal ownership, I believe, hold good now.

"I have no wish to be discourteous to Mr. Dalrymple, but I do take exception to one thing he is reported to have said. He declared that the underground trolley cannot be operated in Chicago because of sewerage, and recommends, as I understand it, that the overhead trolley system be adopted.

"Chicago cannot afford to have the overhead system in the downtown district. The danger and delay caused by overhead wires at times is enough to condemn it. Overhead wires are objectionable on many grounds. My father started taking out the telephone and telegraph poles and wires because they made the city hideous and interfered with traffic. It would be a mistake to allow greater obstacles to be placed in the streets."

Speaking of the strike, Mr. Harrison said: "Out west I met people who had changed their plans so as to cut Chicago out of their line of travel. Men with investments and men with trade were fighting shy of the city."

Girton Girls Play "As You Like It."

MISS CHARLOTTE DANA LYMAN "Orlando"

MISS HELEN BAMBER "Rosalind."

"SILVIUS AND PHOEBE."

The play "As You Like It" was given last evening by the members of the graduating class of the Girton school for girls at Winnetka. It has been the custom of the school for ten years to present one of Shakspeare's plays in the outdoor amphitheater on the school grounds during commencement week. Thirty-five girls were included in the cast of the play given last evening. The leading rôles were taken by Miss Charlotte Dana Lyman as Orlando, and Miss Helen Johnson Bamber as Rosalind. The annual graduation exercises of the school will be held this evening.

LANDLORD SEEKS ARREST OF CONSTABLE LOUIS GROSSMAN.

Nathan Friedman, with Whom Officer Roomed During "Residence" in Hyde Park, Secures the Warrants.

Constable Louis Grossman, the notorious, yesterday aroused a new foe. This was Nathan Friedman, 5469 Madison avenue, who was Grossman's landlord during his pre-election residence of one day in Hyde Park. He secured warrants for Grossman's arrest for alleged disorderly conduct and assault with a deadly weapon.

Friedman told the Hyde Park police he gave Grossman a bill of $80 to collect. The money was secured readily, the landlord says, but Grossman paid over only $40. Friedman demanded the balance of his money yesterday. The constable refused to pay more.

"Then I surely shall tell Judge Carter that you perjured yourself," Friedman said he answered.

"You do, and as sure as fate I will kill you," was the reply of Grossman, according to his former landlord.

Friedman concluded it would not be safe to argue the matter and secured warrants. The constable was not found.

Judge Carter of the County court explained the legal status of Grossman as a constable as follows:

"To protect the city it was thought best, after the election, to issue a certificate of election for Grossman. The Bar association then began proceedings to oust him. The case was argued on Tuesday before Judge Dupuy, who took the matter under advisement. An opinion from him is expected soon."

SKAKEL GIVES LOT FOR LOVE.

Former Chicago Gambler Deeds a Piece of Real Estate to Grace Harris.

Among the real estate transfers filed for record yesterday was one from William Skakel to Grace Harris, the consideration being "mutual love and affection." The property transferred is a lot in Chauncey avenue, twenty-five feet south of Sixty-ninth street. The lot is twenty-five feet wide and 125 deep. The deed bears date June 30, 1904.

The grantor was a well known character in Chicago a few years ago. He was a gambler and bucket shop keeper at different times and was the inventor and operator of "Skakel's clock," a gambling device.

He has left the city and his address could not be learned last night. Neither did any of his old friends know Grace Harris.

THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED"

Shortens the Time to New York Two Hours.

Commencing June 18, the time of the "Twentieth Century Limited" between Chicago and New York, via the Lake Shore and New York Central, will be reduced to eighteen hours, leaving Chicago 2:30 p. m., arriving Grand Central Station, New York, 9:30 next morning.

Returning, leave New York 3:30 p. m., reaching Chicago 8:30 the following morning. The new schedule will be made with the same ease and comfort that have characterised the running of this favorite train under the present schedule of twenty hours.

City ticket office, 180 Clark street.

THREE PERSONS ARE INJURED BY A SERIES OF RUNAWAYS.

One Team Frightens Others and Causes Panic by Dashing Into Window in California Avenue Store.

Runaways near West Division street and California avenue resulted in injuries to three persons yesterday afternoon. One of the teams incidentally crashed into James Malone's ice cream parlor and caused a panic among the patrons of the place.

The Injured.

Hertz, Louis, 628 North Hoyne avenue, driver for Dr. D. A. Orth, 762 West Chicago avenue, severely bruised when team ran into ice cream parlor window.

Miller, C. L., 214 Fifty-first court, deputy sheriff guarding Fair wagon, bruised and left ankle broken in trying to stop runaway.

Olson, Carl, 73 years old, struck by laundry wagon; right shoulder broken and possible internal injuries.

The Fair team started the trouble when the horses ran away. They frightened the animals Hertz was driving which collided with the ice cream parlor. The crash of the plate glass started a laundry wagon horse driven by Sigwald Edwards, 670 North Leavitt street. This struck and knocked down Olson.

GHOST GAME ENDS IN DEATH.

Member of Arkansas Mill Crew Played Spook and Is Shot by Unnerved Companion.

Sheridan, Ark., June 7.—[Special.]—After telling ghost stories all evening, John R. Sneed, member of a mill crew, waited until his fellow workmen had retired for the night and played ghost until another of the crew, unnerved at the performance, fired with a shotgun, killing the psuedo spook. The man who fired the shot probably will not be prosecuted.

Boy Says He Was Kidnaped.

The police are investigating the story told last evening by Frank Nyson, 14 years old, who was released from a box car on the side track of the Illinois Central railroad near Fourteenth street by John Carey, 591 Center avenue. The lad said a negro had kidnaped him from in front of his parents' house, 2576 Monticello avenue, last Friday, and had kept him locked up in the car.

Improved Chicago and New York Passenger Service Over Pennsylvania Short Line.

On and after Sunday next, June 11, the Pennsylvania Short Line will run its New York trains from Chicago as follows:

"The New York Special" leaves 8 a. m., arrives New York 8:15 a. m. Time, 23 hours and 15 minutes. Extra fare, $5.

"The Keystone Express" leaves 10:05 a. m., arrives New York 3 p. m. Time, 28 hours. Differential fare train.

"The Manhattan Limited" leaves 11 a. m., arrives New York 12 o'clock noon. Time, 24 hours. Extra fare, $4.

"The Pennsylvania Special" leaves 2:45 p. m., arrives New York 9:45 a. m. Time, 18 hours. Extra fare, $10.

"The Atlantic Express" leaves 3:15 p. m., arrives New York 8:15 p. m. Time, 28 hours. No extra fare.

"The Pennsylvania Limited" leaves 5:30 p. m., arrives New York 5:30 p. m. Time, 23 hours. Extra fare, $5.

Pennsylvania Short Line ticket office, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

CORTELYOU GIVES GRADUATES HINTS

Postmaster General Talks at Commencement of University of Illinois.

NEED OF CIVIC REFORM.

Diplomas Are Awarded at Many Other Institutions of Learning.

Urbana, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The thirty-fourth annual commencement of the University of Illinois was held today, the attendance of alumni being the largest in years. Two hundred and sixty-two seniors received bachelors' degrees, while forty-one graduate degrees were conferred, besides the investing of Postmaster General Cortelyou and Prof. S. A. Forbes with the honorary degree of bachelor of laws.

The academic procession formed at the Library building and was composed as follows: President James and Postmaster General Cortelyou, the board of trustees, invited guests, alumni, council of administration, university senate, general faculty, senior class.

Cortelyou Points to Duty.

Postmaster General Cortelyou delivered the address of the day on "Education and Citizenship." He said:

"The demand of the hour is for unceasing warfare upon corruption in all its aspects, but we must always remember that reforms to be practical must be reasonable. There must be individual participation in every movement for civic betterment. The citizen must not shirk his duty. He must help to improve the agencies through which such betterment is to be secured. The influence of a free press must not be impaired nor must the great body of American newspapers—amongst the noblest agencies of enlightenment and anticipation—be judged by a few which have prostituted their high calling to ignoble uses.

"A higher standard for our judiciary; fewer laws and better enforcement of them; a wider public appreciation of the essentials of democracy and of the principles upon which this government was founded will help us to a solution of the problems before us, and as the basis and foundation of our national life we must conserve those forces which insure the efficiency of our schools and safeguard the purity of our homes.

"Every village and hamlet, every municipality, every commonwealth must assume its share and make its contribution to the general welfare."

McKinley Gifts Announced.

At the conclusion of the address President James announced two gifts from Congressman William McKinley of this district to the Christian association of the university, one of $15,000 for a building and one of $20,000 for an endowment fund.

President James then announced the following fellowship appointments: Halbert Evans Boner, in mechanical engineering; Oliver Morton Dickerson, in history; John Philo Gilbert, in zoölogy; John Christopher Gustafson, in architectural engineering; J. H. Mathews, in chemistry; Raymond Phelan, in economics; and Harry Wilfred Reddick, in mathematics.

The president also announced the winner of the W. J. Bryan prize, H. G. Bronson, and the victor in the Hazelton medal contest, G. C. Olmstead.

Col. Charles J. Bills, class of 1890, of Lincoln, Neb., received the degree of bachelor of arts. Yasuze Sakagomi, a Japanese, received the degree of doctor of philosophy. Another Japanese, Shigesura Shiga, of the class of '03, was granted the degree of master of architecture.

Bryan at Illinois College.

Jacksonville, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—The seventy-fifth commencement of Illinois college took place today, when nine were awarded diplomas. W. J. Bryan delivered the address to the graduating class on the subject, "Man." The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon W. J. Bryan and the Rev. John Wright of St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Bryan announced the donation of $1,000 to the Bennett fund for a scholarship and a gift of $1,000 from himself for a similar purpose.

NEWS OF OTHER COLLEGES.

KENOSHA, WIS.—Dr. William Gardner Hale of the University of Chicago spoke on "Education and Life" at the commencement at Kemper hall. Eleven received diplomas, among them Edith Ashton of Evanston and Florence Ferguson of Chicago.

GALESBURG, ILL.—Diplomas were given twenty graduates of St. Mary's Episcopal school at Knoxville. Eleanor Morrison Graff, Josephine Case, and Lucille Swan of Chicago were among the graduates.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Gen. W. J. Palmer of this city and Andrew Carnegie have donated $100,000 and $50,000 as a nucleus to $500,000 endowment for Colorado college.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The feature of alumni day at the State Normal was an address by John Keith, president of the alumni association.

VALPARAISO, IND.—Degrees were conferred on forty-five graduates of the law department of Valparaiso college.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—At the Purdue commencement 208 young men and women received diplomas.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Diplomas were awarded thirty-four graduates of the Catholic university.

CEDAR FALLS, IA.—President Seerley conferred degrees on 190 graduates of the state normal.

NORTHFIELD, Minn.—W. H. Laird of Winona has given $100,000 to Carleton college.

LINCOLN, ILL.—Degrees were conferred on nine graduates of Lincoln college.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Wittenberg college will have a new science hall.

TULEY IS AGAINST INJUNCTIONS.

Judge Declares the Proper Remedy for Lawlessness Is in the Police Courts.

The remedy for lawlessness is in the police courts and not in injunctions, according to Judge Tuley, who made the declaration yesterday, when he dissolved the order by which Mrs. Jennie Moynahan, 31 Blue Island avenue, prevented the officers of St. Mary's branch of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America from forcibly ejecting her from a meeting in the Masonic temple.

"If Mrs. Moynahan is attacked she should go to the police courts," declared the judge. "Her remedy is not injunction."

"But aren't they using injunction to prevent assaults in the streets here today?" asked Attorney J. M. Duffy for Mrs. Moynahan.

"None of those orders ever issued out of this court," was the quick reply of Judge Tuley.

Mrs. Moynahan was given permission to renew her appeal for another injunction, if there is more trouble.

FIRE IMPERILS GIRLS' LIVES.

Blaze Starting in the Lion Chemical Works, 63-65 Canal Street, Does $2,000 Damage.

Fire starting from an explosion of some chemicals yesterday afternoon endangered the property of ten firms occupying the building at 63-65 Canal street and caused terror among girls employed in the building. The fire started in the office of the Lion Chemical works and spread rapidly. The principal sufferers were the Lion company and the J. C. Drake Printing company. The fire department estimated the total loss to the building and contents at $2,000. Girls employed by S. K. Bixler & Co. left the building just before another explosion of chemicals in the rooms of the chemical works made the stairway impassable.

High Grade Watches and Diamonds.

Finest goods, best guarantee, lowest prices, and easy monthly payments. Loftis Bros., 92 State-st.

NEW LIFE IN BEEF CASE.

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INSTRUCTED TO CONTINUE INQUIRY.

After Long Conference with Attorney General Moody the Government Prosecutors Convince Him That Indictments Are Possible on the Evidence in Hand, and Word Is Sent to the Chicago Body to Proceed with Its Investigation.

The "beef trust" investigation by the federal grand jury is to be prosecuted to the end. After two weeks of uncertainty, during which time the government prosecutors have been in Washington, instructions were received yesterday from United States District Attorney Morrison that the inquiry should continue.

Mr. Morrison and Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pagin have been in consultation with Attorney General Moody regarding the evidence in hand and the possibility of securing convictions on it. Mr. Moody is reported as not being convinced that the evidence was sufficient at first. However, when it had been sifted thoroughly the attorney general changed his mind and authorized the continuance of the investigation.

Jury's Sessions Are Resumed.

The result of the receipt of the instructions was apparent at once. The grand jurors who had gathered in the morning were excused until 2 o'clock, when they reassembled and remained in session until 4 o'clock. They will reconvene this morning and each succeeding morning under the direction of Elwood Godman, Mr. Morrison's assistant, until they reach their final conclusions. In the meantime the district attorney will return with Mr. Pagin, who has been drawing indictments, in the event that the investigation should reach that far.

It will take some time for the jurors to consider all of the testimony which was taken in the two months' sessions. Each bit is to be weighed carefully. It is reported that at least thirty indictments have been drawn already, and that others are under consideration.

Senator Cullom on Hand.

The presence of United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom in Chicago and the fact that he was in the federal building all day, gave rise to the rumors that he is here looking into the matter. The Senator Cullom denied.

"If I thought that any significance would be attached to this, or that any one would think that I have any interest in what is going on behind those doors, I would move out," he said.

"I am here," he continued, "on personal business. Marshal Ames offered me this room to use and I accepted it. I did not know it was the grand jury room or that the grand jury was at present in session in the next room. I only am interested in this investigation as any ordinary citizen would be. I have no notion of what is going to be done nor of what is keeping Mr. Morrison in Washington."

The investigation into the various phases of the packing business has brought out that eight distinct "trusts" are in existence. These are in the beef packing, in the casing business as second in importance, and in fertilizers, eggs, potatoes, curled hair, fruit, and machinery.

It is expected that the next thing the jury will take up will be the buying end of the cattle business in the Chicago yards. To this end more than fifteen subpœnas are waiting service. Some may be served today.

Judge J Otis Humphrey of Springfield arrived in Chicago in the morning. He visited the federal building and was in conference with Senator Cullom for more than an hour.

GIRL "RAFFLES" IS ARRESTED.

Beulah Jacobs Is Charged with Helping Earl McCormick Rob His Stepfather's Residence.

Mrs. Beulah Jacobs, 18 years old, 4547 Prairie avenue, was arrested last evening charged with being an accessory to a burglary committed by Earl McCormick, 22 years old. The man was captured on Monday and given a hearing yesterday, but the case was continued until June 12.

Nearly two years ago, the police assert, Miss Jacobs was persuaded by McCormick to leave her parents. At times she returned, it is said, and it was while visiting her father that she was arrested. She is said to have been with McCormick when the latter entered the dwelling of his stepfather, G. S. Woods, 5452 Michigan avenue, one night last week, and took silverware and cut glass valued at several hundred dollars. The young woman is alleged to have remained outside while her companion entered.

McCormick asserted Miss Jacobs was not in any way connected with the burglary. The detectives, however, say they have evidence against both.

OPPOSE "L" FUNERAL SERVICE.

Property Owners Object to Elevator for Coffins at Laflin Street Station.

Property owners are objecting to the plan of the Metropolitan Elevated to run funeral trains. E. B. Baldwin, 500 Congress street, protested to the building department against the erection of an elevator in the east end of the Laflin street station for the purpose of hoisting coffins for the funeral trains, and Building Commissioner Williams has ordered an investigation of the matter. Baldwin asserted that the building of the elevator at the station near his home will make it the receiving station of bodies, and will have a depressing effect.

OBITUARY.

BERIAH WILKINS, owner, editor, and publisher of the Washington Post and formerly representative in congress from Ohio, died suddenly of heart failure at his Washington residence. Since he suffered a stroke of paralysis two years ago while on a visit to New York, Mr. Wilkins has been an invalid, but had not been confined to his bed for some months, and no immediate anticipation of his serious condition was entertained. Mr. Wilkins was born in Ohio fifty-nine years ago. He became manager of the principal bank in Uhrichsville, O., before he was of age, later acquiring a controlling interest there. He served in the union army during the closing period of the civil war. In 1879 he was elected to the Ohio state senate and three years later became a member of the democratic state central committee. In 1883 he was elected to congress and served three terms, becoming one of a group of democrats with Cox, Randall, Crisp, Carlisle, Morrison, Hurd, and others. He acquired a majority interest in the Washington Post in 1889, and five years later acquired the minority interest. Two sons have been actively associated in the management of the paper, John F., being business manager and secretary, and the other, Robert C., being treasurer.

GEN. HENRY VAN NESS BOYNTON, soldier, journalist, and publicist, was buried at the National cemetery at Arlington. Though Gen. Boynton was a civilian at the time of his death, the ceremonies were in conformance with the rank of brigadier general. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church and were attended by numerous officials and representatives of many organizations of which Gen. Boynton had been a leading spirit. As the funeral passed Fort Myer a brigadier general's salute of eleven guns was fired and a salute was fired over the grave by a detachment of cavalry.

HENRY HUGUNIN, Chicago, an old time Chicago newspaper man, died yesterday morning at the Home for Incurables, Fifty-sixth street and Ellis avenue. He was 78 years old, and had been an inmate of the institution during the last eight years. He was born in Oswego, N. Y., and came to Chicago in 1860. He was employed by the old Chicago Times. Later he joined the Journal staff. Mr. Hugunin's death leaves only six men living in the city who were in the newspaper business in the city in 1861.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MURINE is an EYE FOOD, Soothes and Quickly Cures Eye Ills.

AMERICAN VESSEL SUNK BY CANADIAN

Yankee Commander Refuses to Obey Orders to Stop and Tries to Get Away.

TWO MEN ARE DROWNED.

British Gunboat Collides Accidentally with Craft It Wishes to Capture.

Port Stanley, Ont., June 7.—[Special.]—The fishing tug Grace M. of Lorain, O., was sent to the bottom of Lake Erie and two American fishermen were drowned as the result of the craft's commander, Capt. William Galbraith, refusing to obey the signal of the Canadian cruiser Vigilant, Capt. Dunn, to stop.

The Dead.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, Lorain, O.
OLESON, MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

The Vigilant sighted the tug six miles east of Middle island and five miles north of the boundary line. Capt. Dunn signaled that it bring about, but the tug's crew paid no attention.

Then Capt. Dunn whistled for the tug to stop, but it shot past the Vigilant at full steam. Capt. Dunn turned and soon overhauled, but the tug continued to dodge the Vigilant, notwithstanding the fact that Capt. Dunn had fired across the bows several times.

Tug Goes Down.

The Grace M. attempted to cross the Vigilant's bow, and Capt. Dunn, seeing there was likely to be a collision, stopped and backed at full steam. The momentum of the Vigilant was sufficient to roll the tug over and it sank.

Capt. Dunn rescued Capt. Galbraith, Engineer William Rulleson, and D. Poppelwell, a fisherman, but the other two drowned before the cruiser's boats reached them.

Capt. Galbraith admits that Capt. Dunn was in no way to blame.

EXPLAINS INGA HANSON CASE.

Publisher John Anderson Makes Statement of His Attempt to Assist the Convicted Woman.

John Anderson, publisher of the Daily Skandinaven, yesterday gave out a statement of his connection with the Inga Hanson case.

Dr. Messinger, Mr. Anderson said, endeavored to get him interested in Miss Hanson after the latter had been convicted of perjury. Finally he consented to see what he could do. He continued:

"I then ascertained that the expense of writing up and printing the testimony of witnesses, aside from any attorneys' fees, would amount to $2,000. I set about to get a lawyer to take this matter up without expense and as a matter of charity. David K. Tone finally consented. I then appealed for contributions from my countrymen throughout the United States—these contributions to be expended by me and under my direction.

"After I had received about $1,000 a demand was made upon me by Attorney Parker and Dr. Messinger that I turn over the money to Parker. This I positively refused to do. I felt that I could not, in justice to myself and the patriotism of my countrymen, turn this money over to this man Parker.

"I then ordered the writing up of the testimony discontinued and paid out of my own pocket the expense up to date, amounting to over $500. I expect to return to the contributors every dollar that I have received and to bear all the expenses incurred myself.

"I was about to return this money to the contributors when I was served with an injunction from Judge Healy's court."

MAY OMIT DEAD LANGUAGES.

University Faculty Considering Radical Change in Requirements for Certain Degrees.

Elimination of the requirement of dead languages and a cutting down of the requirements in mathematics is being considered by the University of Chicago faculty. The movement was begun yesterday by certain professors at a meeting of the faculty.

In place of the requirements of Latin for the degree of bachelor of philosophy, science, or commerce, it is proposed to present an optional schedule of either French, Latin, or German. Part of the mathematics is to be dropped. However, in the case of the degree of bachelor of arts no change is proposed. The plan will come up for further consideration at the next meeting of the faculty.

Statistic compiled on attendance at the university go to show that the divinity school has made the greatest gain. An increase of nearly 10 per cent in the number of divinity students over the spring quarter of 1904 is noted. In all the other departments the reports showed slight gains in attendance.

CANAL OFFERS ARE DISCUSSED.

Drainage Board Considers Price of Pennsylvania Railroad Land and of Cost of Cutting Thistles.

The drainage board went from consideration of a matter involving $1,309,000 to an argument over the payment of $25 for cutting the thistles on the banks of the canal yesterday. The Pennsylvania railroad offered to accept $1,309,000 from the district for a strip of ground on the west bank of the river between Washington and Van Buren streets. The courts placed the value of the ground, which is needed to widen the river, at $1,389,000. The matter was referred to the finance committee.

After an argument lasting half an hour, the trustees decided to pay the thistle commission of Lyons $25 to cut the thistles on canal property in that town.

The board voted to give William C. Seipp $161,874 as the amount of damages to be done his building in Market street, south of Van Buren, by the widening of the river.

JEALOUS HUSBAND'S AIM TRUE.

Benjamin Miller, 3833 Wabash Avenue Shoots Joseph Gawronsky Three Times.

Joseph Gawronsky, a shoe merchant at 376 State street, was shot and probably fatally wounded at 6 o'clock last evening by Benjamin Miller, a neighbor, living at 3835 Wabash avenue. Miller entered Gawronsky's store and accused him of paying attentions to Miller's wife. Without waiting for an answer, it is alleged, Miller drew a revolver and fired three times, hitting Gawronsky in the abdomen, below the heart, and in the right hand. Gawronsky was taken to St. Luke's hospital, where it was said he will die. He is 30 years old and unmarried. Miller is locked up.

PICKPOCKETS TAKE $175 WATCH

Charles Oakley, 1640 Roscoe Street, Robbed While in Evanston Avenue Car.

Charles Oakley, who resides at 1640 Roscoe street, complained to the police last evening that his pocket had been picked of a watch valued at $175. Mr. Oakley was riding in an Evanston avenue car, which he boarded at Roscoe street. When the car reached Oakdale avenue the man sitting next to him pointed out the fact that his watch chain was dangling loose.

HOW PEOPLE GROW.

Peculiarities of Food Processes in Human Beings.

Starch, which serves in the nutrition of almost all living creatures, is not directly assimilable, and in the higher organisms it undergoes various transformations before it can be absorbed. It first meets the enzymes—chiefly ptyalin—in the saliva, and then other ferments in the pancreatic juice, and is thus changed into Maltose, a food directly and immediately suitable for the building up of the human system. "Malta-Vita" contains from eight to ten per cent of pure Maltose, ready to be assimilated without taxing either the ptyalin or pancreatin, which are thus free to exert their digestive action upon the other food taken at the same time as "Malta-Vita." Furnished with its own natural sweetness—maltose—"Malta-Vita" is not only convenient to use, but is also delicious to the taste.

Now for many years the medical profession have prescribed a semi-solid Malt Extracts which contain a large percentage of "Maltose," but which cost from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per pound. "Malta-Vita" contains from eight to ten per cent of this wonderful blood-maker and costs but ten cents per package.

The malt extracts are also valuable on account of their containing the great digestive ferment—"Diastase." In the manufacture of Malta-Vita a malt extract is used, one that has been prepared in all its original purity in our own factory, which has a diastasic equivalent of over seventy degrees by the Lintner method of analysis. This diastase acts upon the wheat and converts part of the already gelatinized starch into "Maltose"—the blood-making and therefore life-giving Malt Sugar.

Physicians have another good reason for their championship of syrup Malt Extracts. It is that they are valuable aperients, that—in addition to their food value—they give a healthy tone to the bowels and have been found very valuable in cases of severe constipation. "Malta-Vita," with over eight per cent of maltose—this wonderful aperient—presents therefore a reason for its supremacy above all other breakfast foods, which cannot be gainsaid.

Malta-Vita is now 10 cents per package, the same big package you used to buy for 15 cents.

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Reversible Rugs

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LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

TEACHERS OF SEDITION.

THE TRIBUNE hoped there was a decent explanation of the recent publication in the Chicago Teachers' Federation Bulletin of the incendiary articles copied from the Public. These articles were so indefensible that it seemed inconceivable they should be authorized by responsible members of the federation. They imputed the whole blame of the strike to the employers. They did not admit there was a possibility of wrong on the part of the strikers. They did not allow for an honest difference of opinion between the parties in controversy. The strikers were all right and the employers were all wrong.

If there ever was a strike unholy in its origin and wrong in its conduct—iniquitous from beginning to end—it is the one now going on in Chicago. The teamsters had no grievance. They did not complain they were insufficiently paid, that their hours were too long, or the conditions of their labor too severe or unfair. They struck for the mere love of striking—for the gayety of the thing. The alleged "grievance" of the garment workers was ancient and almost forgotten. It had a fishlike smell. It had to be warmed over for the purpose of making an issue. The garment workers themselves repudiated the interference of the teamsters before it was many hours old, and there was every external and internal evidence that the strike was precipitated for purposes of "graft," pure and simple; that it was not a strike for better hours or wages on the part of the rank and file of the teamsters, but for immediate and important contributions to the pockets of the so-called "leaders" in that particular union.

The whole thing was so sinister in its beginning and has been sustained by arguments so unworthy of respectful attention that most people have found it impossible to look upon it as sincere or well meant. We undertake to say that the conservative men in other unions do not support it and do not half understand it. That is the real difficulty of the situation so far as the outside public is concerned. They do not know what the whole thing is about.

Just here the teachers' federation steps in, without a particle of provocation and without any particular knowledge, and declares that it knows all about the subject; that the strike is about "plutocracy"; that it was incited by the plutocrats for "criminal purposes," and was a pretext to raise a spurious issue about "the streets" and the use thereof by citizens irrespective of their membership in any union.

The federation manifestly knows that when the issue is clearly defined in regard to the use of the public streets by all the people of Chicago, irrespective of race, creed, color, sex, condition, or unionism, there can be but one answer made to it by American citizens. All who believe in the principles of the declaration of independence must hold that the streets are intended for the use of all citizens who behave themselves, and that nobody needs a "card" from any organization not known to the law in order to use them. Yet this teachers' federation, declaring itself affiliated with the other unions, says that the free use of the streets is not an issue at all, and that the real question is as to certain "tainted dollars" and a "criminal plutocracy."

What sort of talk is this to proceed from the men and women who are intrusted with the duty of teaching the young idea of Chicago how to shoot. When we speak of teaching that idea "how to shoot," we do not mean teaching it how to shoot magazine guns, revolvers, or other firearms, but how to develop itself, through an appeal to its better instincts, and by making a fit use of the peaceable means that God and nature have placed at its disposal.

What the teachers of Chicago mean by organizing themselves into a "labor union" and affiliating themselves with the federation of labor we do not know. The idea is contrary to every principle of good government and discipline in the schools or among the teachers. It ought not to be tolerated. The city government and particularly the board of education ought to have the courage to take hold of this question and settle it by excluding from the public service men and women who sanction "strong arm" methods.

The teachers' union, so far as it is "affiliated" with any labor organization, is not formidable. It may intimidate some politicians, and even some newspapers, but it cannot subdue to its purposes or will the people of this city. They do not approve of that sort of thing. They do not believe that the teachers or any class of public employes should be organized into a union, the object of which primarily is to benefit themselves, not to benefit the public bodies which they are employed to serve. The teachers are not employed by the city for their own benefit but for the benefit of the citizens, and especially for that of the children.

It is not easy to see how the children are to be helped by any organization of the teachers in a labor union, the purpose of which primarily is to increase their own pay and shorten their own hours. The kind of union we need most among the teachers is a union to help the children and not a union to help the teachers. It should be an association benevolent, or philanthropic, or pedagogic in its character, one intended to assist the teachers materially in their task of teaching, but not in their self-imposed and apparently delightful task of "agitating" for better pay and shorter hours.

Mr. Dalrymple hit the nail on the head when he said that public bodies such as city councils and boards of education would be sure to protect public servants in respect to their pay and hours. What is less evident is that they should always protect the public against servants who have organized to control votes, or to influence weak or timid councils or boards to raise pay or shorten hours, or to make declarations in pay rolls or otherwise in favor of demagogues and agitators.

This federation is teaching sedition, revolt against constituted authority, disrespect for the law, and subversion of private and public rights.

THE STRIDENT SHRIEK OF PARTY.

THE TRIBUNE will recognize no difference between republicans and democrats in the elections next fall. The men to be elected have no party duties to perform, and it is unimportant whether they belong to one party or another or to no party. It is ridiculous to choose a man for a body so exclusively created for business purposes as the drainage board is with any reference to his opinions on foreign questions, or the tariff, or "imperialism," or the square of the hypotenuse. Nobody cares whether a drainage trustee is a republican, a democrat, a socialist, or a prohibitionist, provided he is an honest man, a disbeliever in the spoils system, and will endeavor to administer the duties of his office with strict regard to his public obligations.

The same is true of the judges. It ought not to matter whether a judge is a member of one party or the other if he is an honest man, a good lawyer, and an upright citizen. If he fulfills these qualifications completely he will not attempt to "play politics" in the appointment of the south park board or in any other matters of public concern.

We hope to have on the bench a number of judges who will be so high minded that in the performance of their judicial duties they will be unable to remember what party they belong to. We want them to forget republicanism, democracy, imperialism, fiscal reform, the race question, and the rolling of Easter eggs on the White house lawn. These are things that do not concern the people of Cook county when it comes to the administration of justice. We ought to be able to forget them when we are choosing men to sit on the bench.

THE TRIBUNE trusts that men of both parties will be elected to the drainage board and the bench—that the best men of both parties will be chosen. There ought to be an eclectic ticket put through. The people of Chicago can and ought to demonstrate their independence by choosing the best candidates without reference to party. We want the whole country to know that the voters of Chicago can exercise some discrimination when it comes to the election of public officers, and that they do not believe that all the virtue resides in one party or the other. Fortunately for the city and county there are good men of all parties and of no party, and we want the best men—not the best partisans to hold public office.

THE TRIBUNE hopes, too, that there will not be heard in the approaching election, what has been heard too often of late—the strident shriek of nationality or race. Whether a candidate belongs to one or another nationality is unimportant, provided he is an American at heart. If all the candidates are members of this nation, in spirit, it does not matter where they were born, not even if they were all born in one county of Ireland, one principality or province of Germany or Russia, or one arrondissement of France. Perhaps the good people who make the nominations will condescend to put up one or two men who happen to have been born in this country. If so, no insuperable objections will be raised to them. The important thing is that the question of birth or nationality should not be raised at all, and that men should be chosen with reference to their qualifications in other respects.

Even more offensive is the shriek of locality. If we must give representation to the "north side," the "south side," the "northwest side," the "southwest side," and the "middle west side," we may have to choose some men who are not fit to be elected. If we can get the best men from one ward or even one precinct we ought to have them. "Birds of a feather flock together," and good candidates are frequently found living near each other. So much the better for them and for the neighborhoods which are honored by their residence. The people should draft them into the public service, if their services will be beneficial, without reference to the street—or alley—they happen to live in.

NORWAY SECEDES.

The Norwegian storthing, or legislature, has voted to dissolve the union with Sweden, which has existed since 1814. It refuses longer to recognize King Oscar as king of Norway, but asks the king to coöperate with it in the selection of a young prince of his house to occupy the vacant throne. Perhaps if the offer should be rejected the Norwegians may establish a republic, but they have no present intention of doing so. They prefer to remain on friendly terms with Sweden by having as their nominal ruler a member of the Swedish royal family. He would be only a nominal ruler, because the Norwegians are an intensely democratic people and will not let their king have much real authority.

The controversy which has led to the dissolution of the union is one of long standing. The Norwegians believe themselves entitled to a separate consular service, and probably would have got it but for the fixed opposition of King Oscar. He vetoed a law for its establishment, and the Norwegians retort by casting off allegiance to him.

It is doubtful whether they would have gone so far, even though fully convinced that they were right, if it had not been for the war between Russia and Japan. The continued defeats Russia has encountered have weakened the prestige of that country. The Balkan states are more inclined to pick a quarrel with Turkey now that Russia is less formidable. That fear of the empire which gave the Scandinavians many uneasy hours has been lessened. They have dreaded lest Russia in the quest for open ports should, under some pretext, seek to become the master of Norwegian ports. In a sense Russia's difficulty is Norway's opportunity.

It is generally agreed that there will be no war on the part of Sweden to restore the union. Sweden will let the "erring sister," as she may consider her, "go in peace." When the congress of Vienna autocratically handed over Norway to the king of Sweden ninety-one years ago the people rebelled, but had to submit. There will be no resort to force now. Swedes and Norwegians can get along in perfect amity under separate governments. They could not if armies were to be mustered and battles fought.

It has seemed to many who recognise the perilous position of small European states that what the Scandinavian countries needed was "a more perfect union"—that if Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were one nation they would have less occasion to fear powerful neighbors and would be more prosperous at home and more respected abroad. That is less likely than ever to happen now that Norway has set up for herself and will have a king and consuls who will be all her own.

The Norwegians, as Americans well know, are an intelligent, industrious, enterprising people, good farmers, good sailors, good business men, and good citizens. They are competent to administer successfully the affairs of any kind of government they may see fit to establish.

It may be that the distinguished aldermanic bard of the First ward thinks the weather still too cold for outdoor bathing.

MANY of the rioters are getting off with light fines. The costs will come out of the taxpayers.

THIRTEEN possibly unlucky days are still to be lived through before summer makes its official entry.

SO FAR as Jailer Whitman personally is concerned he probably has no desire to cultivate a closer acquaintance with Shea. He was not favorably impressed with him.

IF the seventeen year locust could be grafted on the mosquito there might be sixteen consecutive years worth living, anyway.

"It is reasonably evident already," observes the Detroit Evening News, "that Nebogatoff will have to write a book." Cheer up. He may have to write it in Russian.

KING OSCAR has found out that the absent treatment is not good for whatever it is that has been ailing Norway.

IT was reported yesterday that Russia is willing to do a little preliminary dickering with Japan with a possible view to buying peace.

IF Glasgow is desirous of learning how the traction business is managed in a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants it cannot do better than to invite Expert Carter Harrison over for a conference. Mr. Harrison has plenty of time and is chock full of information.

WITH a little improvement in their pitching, batting, and fielding departments the White Sox should be able to finish the season well up toward the top.

DUE notice has been served upon King Oscar that he is only the king of Sweden now, and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary probably is wondering when his time will come for a similar notice on the part of Hungary.

DON'T exaggerate last Tuesday evening's sudden change of temperature. The mercury fell only thirty-five degrees.

ADMIRAL TOGO, while acknowledging his indebtedness to the spirits of the mikado's illustrious ancestors, does not neglect the minor details of keeping his fleets in the highest state of efficiency and training his gunners to shoot straight.

"IS IT?" asks a valued Iowa contemporary. Not by fifteen or twenty degrees—at this writing.

A MINNESOTA train robber has been sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary. Once in a while the blind goddess of justice gropes her way to a righteous decision.

CARTER HARRISON has returned to the city. His views, after looking the situation over, are to the effect that Chicago will not be ripe for municipal ownership until there has been at least one frost.

IN the eyes of some of the police justices a union button covers a multitude of riotings.

THIS may be a country of standpatters, but it can't stand Nan Patterson.

IT isn't the fault of the county clerk of Berrien county, Mich., if anybody who needs his services at any hour of the day fails to find him. He has his dwelling house in St. Joe so conspicuously labeled that no couple on the run for a minister will have any excuse for not knowing where to procure the necessary marriage license.

IF Gen. Miles runs for the governorship of Massachusetts he will have to do it over the dead body of the Charleston News and Courier.

IT was possible to keep warm yesterday by wearing a light overcoat and walking briskly on the sunny side of the street.

STRICTLY first class matches also are "made in Germany."

IN A MINOR KEY.

Only a Surface Indication.

The policeman was leading a more or less innocent bystander, whose feet appeared to be badly tangled, away from the scene of the disturbance.

"What has knocked his hat all out of shape?" asked somebody. "Has he been hit with a brick?"

"Naw!" exclaimed the policeman. "There's a brick inside his hat. That's all."

Uncle Allen.

"They say worth makes the man," philosophized Uncle Allen Sparks, "but nowadays he has to be worth a million to be much of a man."

The Horror of It.

Addemup, who had taken a day off to attend the bookkeepers' picnic, was displaying his agility by climbing a tree.

He fell in such a way that his foot caught in a fork of the tree, and there he hung, head downward, ten feet from the ground.

"Help me down!" he exclaimed, in a voice of agony, "for heaven's sake! My fountain pen is leaking!"

With Apologies to Great Scott!

On Barrett's cheek the flush of rage
Burned like a red light on the stage.
Fierce he broke forth: "And dare'st thou then
To beard the sheriff in his den—
Tom Barrett in his hall!
And hope'st thou thence unscathed to go?
No! By the great Cap. Anson, no!
To jail with him! What! Varlets, ho!
We'll cure this teamster's gall!"

Never Had Suspected It.

"Well, sir," said the optician, after testing his eyes, "I find you have hypermetropia."

"Wh—what's that?" faltered the customer.

"It is a condition of imperfect vision in which the parallel rays of light are focused at a point beyond the retina of the eye, as distinguished from myopia, which is the convergence of the rays of light in a focus before they reach the retina. It may be corrected by the use of lenses of the proper convexity."

"For goodness' sake!" gasped the customer, "I thought all that ailed me was longsightedness!" C. W. T.

Precious.

Stella—"I understand she received valuable jewels on her wedding day."

Bella—"Yes, the family engaged ten cooks."—New York Sun.

Brutal Then.

The power of speech differentiates the man from the brute, except when he abuses his wife.—Detroit Tribune.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1905: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

IN view of the shocking circumstances of the death of Grand Duke Sergius and of the fact that the czarina is the youngest sister of his widow, it might have been expected that the latter would have been an object of particular tenderness, sympathy, and consideration on the part of Emperor Nicholas and of the most influential members of the imperial family. This, however, has not been the case, if stories current at St. Petersburg, and which are a subject of much discussion at the courts of Berlin and especially of Copenhagen, which latter is always exceptionally well informed about matters pertaining to the reigning house of Russia, are to be believed.

From these it would appear that, although Sergius left a private fortune estimated at some $50,000,000—he was, as favorite son, the principal heir of his colossally rich mother—yet his widow was to be debarred from any participation therein, on the ground that her union had been childless. The czar, yielding to the advice of other members of the imperial family, took possession of the whole of Sergius' fortune and assigned to the grand duchess a single chateau in the neighborhood of Moscow as a residence and the comparatively meager allowance to which the foreign born wives of princes of the dynasty of Romanoff are entitled if childless.

The action of the czar, it must be admitted, was in strict accordance with the family statutes of the reigning house, which, in circumstances such as those of the fortune of Grand Duke Sergius, are designed to prevent property belonging to members of the imperial Russian family from passing into foreign hands, the possibility of a childless widow of a Muscovite grand duke marrying again abroad to a foreigner being taken into consideration.

It was this treatment of the Grand Duchess Sergius, and not any question connected with the Russo-Japanese war, that took her brother-in-law, Prince Henry of Prussia, in such a hurry to St. Petersburg the other day with his wife. Prince Henry is likewise the brother-in-law of the emperor, and managed to induce the czar to reconsider his decision and to consent to the surrender to Grand Duchess Sergius of a sum amounting to about $8,000,000 worth of her husband's money, the property thus conceded to her consisting of foreign stocks and bonds and not any Russian estates or investments. Having accomplished this, Prince Henry hastened back to Berlin, thoroughly disgusted, it is said. The grand duchess now has surrendered the guardianship of her young nephew and niece, the children of Grand Duke Paul, of whom she had charge since they lost their mother in their infancy, and is about to leave Russia forever, establishing herself in Germany, probably in the grand duchy of Hesse, of which her only brother is the ruler, and where she spent her entire life until her marriage.

Countess Czayzowski, who was Miss Edith Collins of New York, is reported to have appealed to the French tribunals to prevent the Parisian actress Juanita de Fresia from making use of the name and title of "Countess Czayzowski." The actress, on whose account the former ward of Senator Chauncey M. Depew left her husband and for whose sake he is understood to have perpetrated the numerous alleged swindles that led to his dismissal from the Ottoman diplomatic service, to his arrest at Paris, and to his subsequent flight to the orient after being liberated on bail, insists that she has just as much right to the name and title of the fugitive as the former Miss Edith Collins. For she asserts that the count, as a citizen of Turkey and a subject of the sultan, was entitled under Ottoman law to four wives, that being the number accorded by the koran.

It is doubtful whether the French courts will admit this plea of the actress as valid, all the more as the count, in spite of his Turkish title of Rechid Bey, is a Roman Catholic, of the same faith to which all his Polish ancestors have belonged. Moreover, it is only to "the faithful"—that is to say, to the followers of the prophet—that koranic and Ottoman law explicitly accords a plurality of wives, although there is nothing in Turkish law that prohibits polygamy.

Sir John Swinburne, whose impending marriage to Miss Florence Moffat of Windsor, England, has just been announced, is 74 years of age and has been a frequent visitor to this country, the late Lady Swinburne, his second wife, having been an American woman, whose acquaintance he made during one of his stays in the United States as the representative of the English holders of the Virginia state bonds. The Swinburnes are one of the oldest families in England and were settled at Swinburne castle in Northumberland at the time of the Norman conquest. The castle, by the bye, passed through marriage in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the Widderingtons, who sold it to the Riddells, in whose possession it has been for the last 200 years, the country seat of the head of the house of Swinburne since 1572 having been Capheaton hall, near Newcastle on Tyne.

The baronetcy held by Sir John Swinburne is one of the first ones created by King James I., when he founded the Order of the Baronets, dating from 1660, and was conferred upon John Swinburne, who had previously been the subject of a romantic and sensational lawsuit. As a child he had been carried off to France, kidnaped, in fact, in connection with those bitter quarrels that prevailed between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics in England at the time of the reformation. He was brought up in a monastery on the continent under a different name, was believed to have perished, and when, after reaching manhood, and refusing to become a monk, he returned to England to claim his extensive estates, his identity was questioned and he was compelled to institute legal proceedings in order to establish it. This he did by describing, among other things, all the curious marks of the family punch bowl and also the strange markings of a pet cat which he had as a boy.

Among the most familiar members of the Swinburne family have been Henry Swinburne, the friend of Empress Maria Theresa and traveler, whose books on Spain and Italy printed in the middle of the eighteenth century are still standard works today.

Another is England's foremost and most gifted poet of the present day, Algernon Swinburne, who, had it not been for the radical and even downright revolutionary opinions which he professes in all political matters, would certainly have been appointed to succeed Lord Tennyson as poet laureate. He is a first cousin of Sir James Swinburne, and the son of the late Admiral Charles and Lady Jane Swinburne, a wonderful old woman, having been a daughter of the third earl of Ashburnham. Lady Jane was celebrated in her younger days for her remarkable beauty, which was such that when presented for the first time at court she was complimented on her loveliness by William IV. as he drew her to him and imprinted a hearty kiss on her cheek.

Algernon Swinburne is an object of particular aversion to the Russian government and to the reigning house of Romanoff, both of which he has repeatedly denounced fiercely in impassioned verse. Indeed, at one moment the Russian government endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to secure his prosecution in the criminal courts by the English authorities on the ground that his poems constituted not merely an excuse for the methods of the terrorists' party in the dominions of the czar but an actual instigation to the assassination of sovereign, princes, and officials at St. Petersburg.

On the other hand Swinburne has been the recipient of profound and publicly expressed admiration on the part of the Italian government and people, the former having officially eulogized his poems glorifying that Italian revolution which has transformed the peninsula into a united nation.

Sir John Swinburne, a Crimean veteran of the royal navy, has several sons and one daughter, the widow of Richard Chamberlain, who was a younger brother of ex-Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain. There is but little love lost between Mrs. Richard and her distinguished brother-in-law, and during the Boer war she took an active part in making trouble for the administration and in particular for the colonial secretary, not only in England but also in South Africa.

Warning.

Skorcher—"Yes, I'm quite expert with my automobile now. What I know about road racing would fill an interesting book."

Wiseman—"What you don't know about it may fill your grave for you soon."—Philadelphia Ledger.

AMERICAN ENVOY AT ROYAL WEDDING.

Ambassador Tower's Ebullition of Bedizened Magnificence Excites Complacent Satisfaction in His Native Land—Even the Glory of E. Burd Grubb at Madrid Outshone.

BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The state department is immersed in a species of ecstasy today. There is nothing noisy or ostentatious about it, nothing demonstrative or effervescent—just a quiet glow of solemn and repressed complacency as who should say: "I expected nothing else."

Everybody had felt a calm assurance that, on the first appropriate occasion, our ambassador to Germany, Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, would display a costume worthy of the proud and potent nation he represents at Berlin. When the nuptials of the crown prince were announced, the date fixed, and the august preparations inaugurated, the entire south end of the war, state, and navy building, from Loomis, "acting," down to the humblest civil service scrub lady in the ground floor corridors, experienced a prophetic thrill.

It had been whispered about for some time, of course with becoming awe, that Ambassador Tower was in powerful training for an ebullition of peculiar splendor. Even the reverent but benighted populace knew in a general way that on one or two occasions he had dazzled and bewildered the semi-barbarous throngs in the winter palace at St. Petersburg. But the whole community was conscious of a furtive hunch to the effect that Mr. Tower's real unveiling would be solemnized in the Berlin palace on June 6, and to say that the community awaited the revelation in speechless anxiety is to admit the total inadequacy of a once proud language.

Rare Burst of Splendor.

The returns are not all in. Even now there is a dearth of detail, which it were tame to describe as harrowing. But we know that Ambassador Tower appeared in a coat of special brilliancy; that this almost blinding garment had gold lace all over it—even a band down the middle of the back; that it was buttoned up to the throat in front; that the tails "were cut suddenly away" at the waist line; that he wore trousers with broad gold stripes running down his illustrious legs; that there was a "court sword," and that he was surmounted by a fore and aft cocked hat "with nodding white plumes."

Of course, the picture is cruelly incomplete. Nobody knows the color of that coat or the exact hue of those bedizened trousers. Maybe the former was so covered with gold lace that the nature of the substructure could not be discerned, and possibly Ambassador Tower's underpinning was lost in upholstery to such an extent as to rob the particulars of all importance. But we do know that he wore a costume of the utmost magnificence; that the gold embroidery which literally covered it was in the form of "heads of wheat," that the lace inserting down the back was probably identical, and that the white plumes "nodded" fluently.

Not So Sober, After All.

It will not do to tell us, as the press report does, that "his uniform looked comparatively sober" in that blazing throng. Nobody believes it for a moment. The state department, which gave Mr. Tower permission to exhaust the resources of decoration, scouts the preposterous idea, and for my part I can readily understand that they want to break the glory on us by degrees. I here predict that when all the facts are published, the whole world, including Mr. Tower's palpitating native land, will realize that he made those gaudy foreigners look like a lot of shopworn Quakers.

This is not the first time that a plain American citizen has paralyzed a European court. The Germans ought to be used to it, by the way, for they cannot have forgotten the apparition of Mr. Cleveland's appointee, Ambassador Runyon, who burst upon the coruscating pageant at Sans Souci one memorable afternoon in the special full dress regalia of the Hoboken Fencibles and made the whole assemblage gasp. It is no secret that William II. was so reduced to desperation as to give away 200 of his uniforms that very day and threaten the trembling flunky with sudden death if one of them ever met his gaze again. Nobody can make me believe that Berlin was surprised by the Tower sunburst after feeling the fierce flame of Runyon's perihelion.

E. Burd Grubb Outshone.

Nor will Madrid grieve. We may be sure of that. The stoutest Christian is at all times capable of enduring his neighbors' calamities with some degree of resignation, but in Spain's case there is a special reason for composure if not for actual contentment. Wasn't it Maj. Gen. E. Burd Grubb of Philadelphia who once had the Madrid mission? That is my recollection, at least. ...s name rather staggered strangers at first. Once upon a time a visiting belle from New York had it sprung upon her at the Rabbit club and promptly asked somebody why they didn't call him Canary Seed at once. She soon married a Philadelphian, however, and got used to it.

But it was Maj. Gen. E. Burd Grubb who held up the dignity of the United States for a while at the Spanish capital, and who, after much inward resentment of the pretensions of local and visiting grandees in the matter of personal adornment, at last concluded to get out his best harness and show them the real thing. It was on the occasion of some particularly majestic function at the Escurial, if I am not mistaken, that he flashed the full dress of the Philadelphia City Troop upon the court of Madrid and the assembled diplomats of both hemispheres.

I do not recall the details of that astounding, that overwhelming makeup, but may say that there is a gold helmet with a horse's tail hanging down behind, a silver stomacher, several clanging swords, a lance, some patent leather boots, breeches with large and gaudy stripes, sabretasches, aiguillettes, spurs, sashes, surcingles, and other things of splendor much too numerous to mention. Anyhow, Maj. Gen. E. Burd Grubb put them all on, and what he didn't do to the hidalgos that day could be recorded on the point of a cambric needle.

Little Occasion for Wonder.

So while Ambassador Tower's performance yesterday in Berlin is a legitimate cause of pride to a virtuous, brave, and simple people, we need not entirely succumb to wonder. No doubt he excelled the achievements of Runyon and Grubb, brilliant and amazing as they were, but this is not the first time the courts of effete Europe have beheld America in its most gorgeous manifestation and paled and shuddered in the presence of the spectacle. Our envoys do not make a practice of such things. They represent a quiet, hardy, unpretentious race. It will not do to rouse them, though. They can be as terrible in their beauty as the Numidian lion himself. Once thoroughly goaded, they give it to the foreigners where Lizzie wore the beads, and give it good and hard.

His Experience.

Bosh—"Do you think marriage is a failure?"

Josh—"Mine wasn't. I've tried every way I could think of to get out of it, but can't. It's the hardest knot that ever was tied."—Detroit Free Press.

UNIQUE CLUB IN PHILADELPHIA NURSERY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Organization Which Had Its Inception Before Declaration of Independence Enrolled as Members Many Historic Names.

BY LAMBERT TREE.

The city of Philadelphia is the abiding place of a unique club which is probably not only the oldest existing society of its kind in America but also, by reason of the distinguished names appearing on the roll of its membership and their glorious association with the country's wars, from an historical point of view, by far the most interesting one.

Yet, strangely enough, although this club has assembled quarterly for much more than a century in Carpenter's hall, now rendered immortal by the meetings within its walls of the continental congress during the revolution, it is doubtful if there is any considerable number, even of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, aware of its existence.

The club had its origin exactly eleven years before the declaration of independence, when, on July 4, 1765, a number of sturdy, big hearted sea captains met together in the City of Brotherly Love and resolved to organize a club, which they christened, in language that indicated their hearts were bigger than their early school facilities, by the uneuphonious title of "Charitable Captains of Ships Club."

Articles of agreement were drawn up, arranging for the payment of an initiation fee and annual dues, and containing the provisions deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of the organization.

These purposes, as shown by the title of the club and set forth in the body of the agreement, were purely of a charitable character and intended for the relief of poor and distressed masters of ships, their widows and children.

At a subsequent meeting of the club, held, as appears from its records, on the 7th of October, 1765, the agreement was duly subscribed by its founders, most of whom were soon to play a conspicuous part in the revolutionary struggle, and inscribe their names high up on their country's roll of honor.

Rich in Generosity.

The men who signed the articles of agreement were not millionaires nor were any of them even rich except in an overflowing generosity that seems always to have characterized the salt water sailor, and which impels him to divide liberally among those in need or who have less than he of the earnings acquired by him in a perilous vocation.

There was, it is true, one captain enrolled as a member a few years later who not only became a millionaire but who by reason of his princely bequests has passed into American history as one of the noblest of the philanthropists of the country, whose memory is, or ought to be, gratefully cherished by every citizen of that great city which has profited so largely by his beneficence.

The little club took firm root as a charitable institution of the day and was incorporated by the general assembly of the province of Pennsylvania on the 24th day of February, 1770. This act, which was subsequently amended by the general assembly of the commonwealth of the state with a preamble setting forth that "it hitherto has been experienced that much benefit has accrued from the benevolence of the said society to the relief of individuals, and to the public, from thus encouraging an increase of skillful mariners," enacted further provisions fixing the conditions of membership.

Club's Name Changed.

Apparently being struck by the awkward name the club had adopted at the time of its organization, it was changed to that of "the Society for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Masters of Ships, Their Widows and Children," under which title it ever since has pursued the even tenor of its way in unostentatiously performing its benevolent work, "to prop a falling brother, to save a sinking family, and to prove a father to the helpless orphan," to use the nautical language of the captains themselves in one of their earliest promulgations as to the designs of their club.

Since the foundation of this modest little club many others much more pretentious have come and gone in Philadelphia, and although while they existed they may have by reason of greater display attracted public attention to them and received the popular encouragement and support, it is safe to say that not one of them can be recalled with a tithe of the historic interest which is associated with the lives of a large majority of those Philadelphia captains who organized this quaint little charity club eleven years before the revolution, as well as those other captains who kept it alive through successive generations down to the establishment of the Annapolis naval school.

Men Who Made the Navy.

It is not, however, because of any charity the club has distributed, in the relief of individual distress, that historic interest attaches to it, commendable and useful as its work in that direction may have been, but it is because it happens that the men who organized this little club and whose names are found on its membership rolls are the men who made the navy of the newborn republic of America shine by their brilliant deeds on the high seas in the service of their country in the revolution, in the troubles with France in 1798, in the wars with the Barbary states, and in the second war with Great Britain in 1812.

There was no school in those days like that of Annapolis, graduating annually a number of young officers fully equipped for the duties of their profession. The continental congress and the executive government were, therefore, obliged to look to the merchant marine for competent men to command their fighting ships, and they seemed to have turned with eagerness to this little club, known by the awkward title at first of the "Charitable Captains of Ships Club" for many if not most of their commanders.

Set High Mark for Others.

No mistake was made in doing this, for the men selected from that club subsequently by their daring and gallant conduct shed imperishable luster upon the American navy at its beginning, and set the high mark for it which it has ever since so splendidly maintained, down to the battle of Manila harbor and the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the Cuban coast.

Some there were, indeed, among the members of the club, at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, whose ardor did not permit them to await the organization of a navy by the congress, and either took command of private cruisers or fought in the land forces of the rebelling colonies. Among the members of the club who entered the land forces were Capts. John Barry and Lambert Tree—the former serving ashore for a short period before he assumed command of a ship of war, and the latter being killed in one of the early engagements of 1776 while in command of an artillery company.

Amongst the members of the club having commands was Capt. Charles Alexander, who was given the Wasp, of eight guns, and afterwards the Delaware, of twenty-four guns.

Capt. John Barry, who had first the brig Lexington, of sixteen guns, and afterwards the ship Raleigh, of thirty guns, and his achievements while in command of these two vessels make him a prominent figure among the naval heroes of the period.

Capt. Lambert Wickes, amongst all the men that won fame in the revolutionary war on the naval side, gave, perhaps, the greatest promise of a brilliant future, for he was said to have been not only a gallant and skillful officer but also to have possessed great soundness of judgment and infinite tact. Unfortunately his career was cut short by the foundering of his ship during the war. It was he who commanded the brig Reprisal, of sixteen guns, and which was the first United States war vessel to appear in European waters. He carried Dr. Benjamin Franklin to France in his ship and took along with him into the French port of Havre fourteen prizes which he captured on the voyage in the bay of Biscay.

Associated with Paul Jones.

Richard Dale was another member of the club who, if he had never done anything else, would have rendered himself immortal by his association with Capt. John Paul Jones as his lieutenant and second in command in the famous battle off Flamborough Head, of the Bon Homme Richard, forty-two guns, and the British frigate Serapis, fifty guns, which terminated in the surrender of the British ship.

Capt. Pearson, who commanded the Serapis, was afterwards knighted by George III. for the gallant defense of his ship against the Yankee captain, and it was of him that Paul Jones was said to have remarked that if his majesty would give him another crack at his captain he would make a lord of him. Richard Dale, as is well known, subsequently rose to the rank of commodore in the navy and was a most brilliant officer.

Other members of the club made captains in the navy during the revolutionary war were:

William Hallock of the sloop Hornet, ten guns; James Robinson of the brig Andrew Doria, fourteen guns; Elisha Warner of the schooner Fly, eight guns; and James Young of the sloop Independence, ten guns, and afterwards of the ship Saratoga, eighteen guns.

Besides these were William Allen, John Cox, Emanuel Josiah, George Nicholas, Thomas Reed, and Isaiah Robinson, all of whom commanded vessels of war and were members of the club.

Members of the club who commanded ships either in the French troubles, the war of 1812, or in all of them, were: Capt. Stephen Decatur the elder, who was given the ship Delaware, twenty guns, and had the honor of capturing the first French vessel of war, La Croyable, after an engagement off the Delaware capes. He also commanded the Philadelphia, thirty-six guns. Capt. Decatur received the thanks of congress and was presented with a sword in 1804 for attacking and capturing a Tripolitan frigate of forty-four guns.

Young Decatur's Feat.

The young lieutenant, Stephen Decatur Jr., whose conduct at Tripoli in recapturing the Philadelphia, which had run aground and gotten in the hands of the Tripolitans, is one of the most dashing feats in American naval history, was a son of the elder Decatur, but was not himself a member of the club. This splendid officer, while in the zenith of his career, fell in a duel with Commodore Barron, which took place at Bladensburg, near Washington.

Another member was Capt. William Bainbridge, who commanded successively the Norfolk, eighteen guns, in the Tripolitan war, and the Philadelphia, thirty-six guns, and the Constitution, forty-four guns, in the war of 1812. He, too, received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for his services while commanding the last named ship in capturing the British frigate Java, after a brave and skillful combat in 1813.

Capt. John Rogers was also a member. He commanded the John Adams, twenty-eight guns, and afterwards the Congress, of thirty-six guns, in the war 1812.

Besides these there were Capts. James Cooper, John Carson, Thomas Anderson, William Barnes, John Cassin, Joshua Barney, John Cochran, Thomas Burrows, Gerald Byrne, William Davis, Joseph H. Dill, and William Fleming, who were all members and served as naval commanders in the later wars referred to.

Finally, the name of another man is enrolled amongst the members of the little club, in consequence of whose princely endowment to the city of Philadelphia her sons have for several generations enjoyed immeasurable benefits. That man is Capt. Stephen Girard, who became a member of the club in October, 1788.

In the days when "The Captains of Ships Charitable club" was organized Philadelphia was, perhaps, the most important seaport of the country, and the Delaware river was filled with monarchs of the sea, either about starting upon or just ending voyages to or from the remotest parts of the world. Captains were always numerous in the city, and as "going down to the sea in ships" and building and rigging them were the principal occupations of the stronger or more adventurous of the young men, captains were an influential class.

Situation Is Changed.

Now the situation is changed. Though the small Quaker city of Philadelphia, with a population of about 12,000 in the early days of the captains' club, has grown to be a mighty metropolis, approaching 2,000,000,

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

NORTH SHORE COUNTRY FAIR OPENS TOMORROW.

Miss Elizabeth Ecton Married to Mr. John Dixon Ristine at Home of the Bride in Kenwood—Wedding of Miss Sarah Knapp to Mr. Benjamin Russell of Boston Celebrated in the Catholic Apostolic Church — Other Nuptial Events.

One of the most attractive places at the north shore country fair at Ravinia park tomorrow and Saturday will be the Latin Quarter. Mrs. James W. Prindiville has selected a number of assistants to take part, and there will be a café chantant, where French dishes will be served by French maids, peasants, and Parisian girls. It is also intended to have a continuous program of entertainment for the diners, all manner of "stunts" to be given. There will be French songs by Miss Grace Dudley, Mrs. Charles Worth, Mrs. Anson Morgan, Mr. W. J. Fenton, and Mr. S. A. Collins, while dances will also be given by Miss Rhoda Coffin, Miss Louise Dent, and Miss Grace Harrison. There will also be a song and drill by soldier maids, impersonated by Miss Jennie Walnwright, Miss Dudley, Miss Theodora Schwarz, Miss Elizabeth Alexander, and Miss Lina Waters.

The children will not be forgotten in the café chantant, for Buster Brown's trip to Paris will be given with Master McGregor Willets as Buster, Master Parliament as Tige, Roger Wolcott as the baker, and Cecil Vail as Buster's mother.

Miss Elizabeth Ecton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley B. Ecton, 4958 Madison avenue, was married to Mr. John Dixon Ristine, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ristine, last evening. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock at the family residence by the Rev. John R. Crosser of the Kenwood Evangelical church. The bride, whose only attendant was Miss Elsey Martin of New York, wore white satin combined with duchess lace, the tulle veil being bordered with the same lace. A shower bouquet of lilies of the valley was carried. Miss Martin's gown was of hand embroidered white mull, and she carried a large bunch of pink sweet peas. Mr. George W. Ristine Jr. acted as best man for his brother, and Mr. William C. Frye of Milwaukee and Mr. Edward P. Rich of Chicago were the groomsmen.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Estelle Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Knapp, 260 Forty-ninth street, to Mr. Benjamin F. W. Russell of Boston took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Catholic Apostolic church in La Salle avenue. Several hundred invitations were issued for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Joseph Blackstock. Miss Gertrude Knapp of New York was the maid of honor and the maids were Miss Madeline Bingham of Boston and Miss Josephine Chapin of Chicago. The bride's gown was of white embroidered mull, and instead of a veil she wore a white hat and carried bride roses and white sweet peas made into a shower bouquet. The maids all wore simple white gowns and carried pink sweet peas. Mr. William J. Knapp, a brother of the bride, acted as best man, and there were four ushers—Mr. James R. Knapp of New York, Mr. Howell Fisher of Boston, Mr. George M. Godley of New York, and Mr. Joseph H. King of Chicago.

A small reception was held at 5 oclock at the residence, after which the bride and groom left for the east. They will reside in Boston.

Evanston had another charming wedding yesterday, Miss Rachel Kimberly Hazlehurst becoming the bride of Mr. Robert Pettit of Philadelphia. The wedding took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hazlehurst, 1021 Greenwood boulevard, the Rev. Arthur W. Little officiating. The bride wore a white chiffon gown, a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Rose Hazlehurst, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and her gown was of white muslin with Irish lace, and her flowers white sweet peas. There were no bridemaids, but Miss Elizabeth Hazlehurst, a young sister of the bride, served as flower girl, wearing white mull daintily embroidered. She carried a basket of white sweet peas. Mr. Andrew Hazlehurst Jr. acted as best man. There were no groomsmen. Following the ceremony a reception was held for 250 guests. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit will travel for some time and will then reside at 1021 Greenwood boulevard, Evanston.

The marriage of Miss Irene A. Ring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ring, to Mr. Edward I. Lange took place last evening at the family residence, 2557 Magnolia avenue. It was a small wedding with few guests outside the family. Mr. and Mrs. Lange will travel for a time, and on their return will announce their future residence.

A small wedding of last evening was that of Miss Pearl Avery, daughter of Mrs. C. Dabrohna, 274 Forty-second street, to Mr. Thomas Philip Cowley. The ceremony was at 8 o'clock with only a few guests present.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Armstrong, daughter of Mrs. James C. Armstrong of Baltimore, to Mr. Royal C. Vilas of Chicago, son of Mrs. Royal C. Vilas, 842 North Park avenue. The wedding will take place soon.

St. Simon's Episcopal church, Leland and Evanston avenues, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, Miss Cecile Maude Hitchcock and Dr. George Edwin Baxter being married at 7:30 o'clock by the Rev. Herbert D. Gwyn. The bride, who is the daughter of Mrs. Maude B. Hitchcock, 2317 Kenmore avenue, was attended by Mrs. Harry D. Howe as matron of honor, and by Miss Ethel Benton of Oak Park and Miss Ethel Orr Brakefield of Griggsville, Ill. Mr. Harry Baxter, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Frank Rumsey Elliott and Mr. Harry Nathaniel Kirby. Master Edwin Baxter and Miss Helen Parker, nephew and niece of the groom, were ring and flower bearer. The bride wore white organdie, combined with tulle and satin ribbon, the bodice having a deep bertha of point lace. She wore a tulle veil and carried lilies of the valley. The matron of honor wore her wedding gown of white net, and the maids white wash blonde with pink satin girdles. They all carried pink roses.

After the ceremony an informal reception was held in the church, which was decorated with white peonies and southern smilax. Dr. and Mrs. Baxter will travel until July 1, and will then reside at 2317 Kenmore avenue. They will be at home Thursdays in October.

Invitations for the marriage reception of Miss Edith Marion Ayers and Mr. Leslie F. McCullough, which was to have been held after the ceremony in Oak Park this evening have been recalled owing to the illness of the bride's father. Only the immediate family will be present at the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Lucia Louise Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Miller, to Mr. Robbins D. Stocking of Billings, Mont., will take place next Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 1948 Lexington street. The Rev. Father William Robinson, S. J., will perform the ceremony in the presence of the family and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Stocking will make an extended visit in the east, after which they will be at home at 504 Twenty-eighth street, Billings, Mont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawes, 768 Jackson boulevard, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Martha Warner, to Mr. Edward C. Platter, to take place Thursday evening of next week at 8:30 o'clock.

Miss Grace M. Findeisen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Findeisen of Berwyn, was married last evening to Frank M. Pebbles Jr. of Oak Park. The ceremony took place at the bride's home. Miss Florence Findeisen, the bride's sister, and Miss Margaret Pebbles, a cousin of the groom, were bridemaids, Miss Etta Findeisen being maid or honor. Allen Burns of Chicago was the best man. Fred Keefer of Oak Park and Charles Boynton of Berwyn were the ushers.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Cecilia Petsche to Philip J. Forbrich took place yesterday afternoon at St. James church, Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue. The Rev. Father Troy performed the ceremony.

In a pinch, use Allen's Foot Ease. A powder for tired, aching feet. All druggists, 25c.

Chosen to Lead U. of C. "Prom"

Miss Phebe F. Bell, as the partner of Mr. Dennedy, will lead the grand march at the annual junior promenade of the University of Chicago tomorrow evening.

ADD TO MANUAL TRAINING

TRUSTEES VOTE TO OPEN TWO MORE SCHOOLS.

Adopt Supt. Cooley's Plan by a Vote of 14 to 2, Despite Objections by Dr. R. A. White and P. Shelly O'Ryan That Money Could Be Spent to Far Better Advantage on Elementary Pupils—R. T. Crane Gift Formally Accepted.

The board of education last night was deaf to oratory, and by a vote of 14 to 2 upheld Supt. Cooley, adopting his plan to reopen the Thomas Hoyne and South Division High schools as manual training high schools for the children of the poor.

Trustee P. Shelly O'Ryan, who vigorously attacked the whole public school system when Supt. Cooley's recommendation was made two weeks ago, and the Rev. R. A. White voted negatively. Both of the opposing board members made pleas on behalf of the elementary school children, who, they declared, were suffering because large sums of money were being expended on the education of the older pupils.

Trustee White could not understand the persistency with which the question of equipping the two schools had been pushed by the advocates of the plan and urged that the amount of money which would be needed to equip and maintain the manual training high schools if used for manual training in the elementary schools would double the facilities.

Better Use for the Money.

"In the face of that situation," he declared, "here is a proposition to leave a lot of the schools inefficient and incomplete to embark in a new venture. The same amount of money which is to be used on these schools, if turned into the fund for manual training in the grade schools, would double their facilities and give to 100,000 children educational advantages now denied them. There is no justification for this action."

Trustee White said a costly manual training outfit had been installed in the Wendell Phillips High school, only to be left to rust because of lack of teachers.

Mr. O'Ryan said the elementary school pupils should be the first concern of the board members. He charged the board with causing truancy by denying the elementary school pupils manual training.

According to the plan adopted the South Division High school is to be equipped at a cost of $4,500 and opened day and night for the benefit of those children whose parents cannot afford to give them the complete high school course. The cost of equipping the Hoyne school, Indiana and Cass streets, is estimated at $3,500.

R. T. Crane's Gift Accepted.

The board by a rising vote unanimously accepted the gift of Richard T. Crane of twenty-four Normal school scholarships in manual training and the equipment of five manual training rooms for the elementary schools. Mr. Crane also offered to pay the salaries of the five teachers.

The board, without a dissenting vote, declined to concur in the report of the buildings and grounds committee calling for the rescinding of the action changing the name of the old Gallistel school to the Mayor school. President Mark explained that the name was changed because Gallistel had been a saloonkeeper.

When the report of the appraisers of school property was received Trustee George J. Thompson, floor representative of the Chicago Teachers' union, attacked THE TRIBUNE lease. It was generally understood that the criticised teachers were the power behind Thompson's oratory.

Perkins Lives in Chicago.

Dwight Heald Perkins yesterday proved he is a resident of Chicago. On the showing made he was certified as supervising architect of the board of education by the civil service commission.

Although Mr. Perkins headed the eligible list in the examination recently held, his right to the office was challenged by Robert B. Williamson, acting architect, upon the ground of nonresidence.

Mr. Williamson asserted that while Mr. Perkins claims 3929 Indiana avenue as his residence, he really lives in Evanston.

Clash Over Cripples' School.

At the end of a two hours' session, during which opposing factions in the school board again clashed over the question of segregating the crippled children of the public schools, the city council's committee on schools once more adjourned yesterday without reaching any definite conclusion.

Action was postponed at the request of the

"PULL" MAY BAR A TEACHER.

School Trustees Stirred by Walter R. Mitchell's Petition to Be Made a Principal.

Instructor Walter R. Mitchell's hopes of becoming principal of the Hyde Park High school, it was announced yesterday by trustees, will be nipped by a chilly official blast when his petition soliciting the position reaches the board of education.

Furthermore, Mitchell's petition, signed by parents of school children, asking his appointment as successor to Principal French, "when the vacancy occurs," may lead to charges of attempting to exercise "pull."

Supt. Cooley declared he was under the impression that Instructor Mitchell does not possess a principal's certificate.

"I do not approve of Mr. Mitchell's methods," declared a school trustee; "they savor too much of ward politics."

A postal card ballot was taken yesterday by school teachers who are interested in the teachers' pension fund for the election of two representatives on the pension board. More than 3,000 were entitled to vote, and three candidates were in the field: Mrs. Serena B. H. Hayes of the Clarke school, Mrs. Ida L. M. Fursman of the Avondale school, and Miss Theresa Murphy of the Goldsmith school. The result will be announced by the end of this week.

BLISS DISMISSED WITH HONOR.

City Hall Chief Janitor Discharged After He Has Been Praised by Civil Service President.

Something like an honorable discharge was meted out to Henry L. Bliss, chief janitor of the city hall, yesterday by the civil service commission. The chief janitor was found guilty of "general incompetency" after it was asserted that he has been unable to manage the janitors and janitresses in the city hall and that the frequent disturbances in the building were due to his mismanagement.

"While Mr. Bliss is unfitted absolutely for the place he held, he is a worthy man, well educated, absolutely honest, with a good character, and has the best of intentions," President Powell declared in dismissing him. "But he was unable to supervise the work properly and we could not keep him."

Some of the scrub women rebelled several weeks ago when Bliss assigned Louis Lewis, a colored janitor, to take charge of the office in his absence. The matter then was taken to Commissioner Patterson.

James Linehan, who has charge of the janitor department in the public library, is at the head of the eligible list. The position pays $1,600 a year, or $100 more than at the public library.

$5.25 INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN,

Via Monon Route.

Tickets will be sold June 20 to 24 with return limit June 27. City office, 182 Clark street. Phone Central 5487.

LAY FRAUD TO KIMBERLY.

OFFICERS OF MINING COMPANY SUING FOR $2,000,000.

Alleged That Late Capitalist Bribed Former Managers of Great Western Gold Corporation and Then Sold It $750,000 Worth of Property for $2,000,000, Dividing the Profits with His Co-conspirators—Practice Said to Be Common.

A $2,000,000 fraud charged against the late Peter L. Kimberly is the basis for a suit which the executors must defend. Kimberly, who died at 4636 Drexel boulevard on Sunday, left an estate estimated at $5,000,000. His will, dividing part of the estate among relatives and giving one-twentieth of it to Mrs. Elizabeth Asay of Chicago, was probated on Tuesday at Sharon, Pa.

The charge of fraud is made by the Great Western Gold company of California. It is declared that, by entering into a conspiracy with former officers of the company, Kimberly sold to the company for $2,000,000 properties the real price of which was $750,000. Kimberly is asserted to have divided $1,250,000 with his co-conspirators.

Mining Stock at Stake.

At stake in the suit, which Kimberly defended in the Circuit and United States Circuit courts until his death, is the ownership of a certificate of stock in the Great Western company, said to be worth $500,000. The stock is alleged to have been given Kimberly before the alleged fraud was discovered. There is also involved $25,000 cash, asserted to have been given Kimberly before the alleged fraud was uncovered.

"The death of Kimberly may make necessary a change in the plans of the Great Western company," said Louis J. Pierson, the attorney aiding Attorney Henry Richel of Cedar Rapids, Ia., in the suit. "It is the set intention of the company to bring the entire transaction to light in the courts. There will be no stopping."

In the bill by which an accounting is sought and cancellation of the contract with Kimberly is demanded is set forth the plan by which the deal was put through. It reveals an alleged disregard by the men charged with the conspiracy of the mining laws of California and refusal by Kimberly to make restitution for the wrongs of which he stands accused.

Bribery Is Charged.

The contract between Kimberly and his alleged confederates in the alleged plan for defrauding the Great Western company was made on Dec. 17, 1902. Prior to that Kimberly is said to have approached E. F. Adams, then the president, and J. J. Chambers, then the vice president of the corporation. The officers are asserted to have been bribed by Kimberly into dereliction of duty to the company.

By use of W. F. Snyder, a mining man of Salt Lake City, it is alleged, as a go-between, Kimberly is declared to have been able, with the officers named, to induce E. A. Henderson, secretary of the company, to attest the contract for the $2,000,000 deal. Of the amount all over $750,000 was to be divided among the conspirators. Kimberly was to have the latter amount for the mining properties.

Mrs. Asay Returns to Chicago.

Mrs. Asay returned to her home, 4636 Drexel boulevard, in the afternoon as happy as could be expected under the circumstances. She had accompanied the body of Mr. Kimberly to Sharon, Pa., where it was buried. For the last four years Mrs. Asay had allowed Kimberly to share her handsome apartments with her. The couple lived happily, it is said, having no one to disturb them but a French maid, who knows well just what not to say.

To Colorado

One comfortable night on the road for those who wisely select the Burlington's Number One.

It is to-day, as it has been for many years, the preferred train from Chicago to Colorado. Leaves Chicago at 5.00 every evening; reaches Denver 7.30 next evening.

If you knew, as I know, of the unexcelled goodness of Burlington service, nothing could induce you to travel any other way.

Burlington Route

Tickets, 211 Clark Street, Chicago. Phone, Central 3117. F. E. BELL, City Passenger Agent. 1234

F. N. Matthews & Co.

OUTFITTERS TO WOMEN

REPUBLIC BLDG. 50 ADAMS STREET CORNER STATE

We still possess a well assorted stock of

Summer Outing Suits

READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR AND DELIVERY.

There has never so opportunely been placed before the buyers of Ready-to-Wear Clothes, garments of quality and style-character like the

MATTHEWS PRODUCTIONS

of Summer Frocks. It needs no schooled eye to discern their smartness. . . . . When they need alterations they are made at the sales-price by experts.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is in position to offer material reductions on all orders during the month of June.

New Location. 50 Adams Street *Corner State.*

PENNSYLVANIA

New York Short Line

Greatly Improved Passenger Service

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

TAKING EFFECT JUNE 11, 1905.

"THE NEW YORK SPECIAL" Runs Daily — Leaves CHICAGO 8.00 A. M. — Arrives NEW YORK 8.15 A. M. — 23 Hour Train—Extra Fare, $5.00

"THE KEYSTONE EXPRESS" Runs Daily — Leaves CHICAGO 10.05 A. M. — Arrives NEW YORK 8.00 P. M. — 28 Hour Differential Fare Train

"THE MANHATTAN LIMITED" Runs Daily — Leaves CHICAGO 11.00 A. M. — Arrives NEW YORK 12.00 Noon. — 24 Hour Train—Extra Fare, $4.00

"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL" Runs Daily — Leaves CHICAGO 2.45 P. M. — Arrives NEW YORK 9.45 A. M. — 18 Hour Train—Extra Fare, $10.00

"THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED" Runs Daily — Leaves CHICAGO 5.30 P. M. — Arrives NEW YORK 5.30 P. M. — 23 Hour Train—Extra Fare, $5.00

Pennsylvania Short Line Ticket Office

248 South Clark Street, Cor. Jackson

C. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent

No. 2 Sherman St., near Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

SOROSIS SHOES

always keep their shape if well fitted.

We have Sorosis Shoes for **women, boys, girls** and **infants.**

We now carry a complete line of ladies' imported hosiery, comprising all the latest foreign novelties in silk, lisle thread, cotton and cashmere. Priced at cost of importation.

Regular and staple styles of Sorosis Shoes for women are $3.50. Special and Custom styles $4.00, $5.00 and upward.

CHICAGO SHOP

34 Washington-st. Venetian Building

N. B.—This is the only place in Chicago where new styles and fresh stock of **Sorosis Shoes** can be obtained.

Welch's Grape Juice

makes ideal drinks to offer summer guests. You can drink it pure because it is pure—or diluted because it is full strength—or in combination as a delightful punch, because it makes the best non-intoxicating beverages that can be made.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with Recipes free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

AUCTION!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS DAY,

THURSDAY, at 10 A. M.

We sell an additional **225 numbers Rosenerans & Thatcher** Reserve Stock.

125 WATCHES.

Also lots **Diamonds and Miscellaneous Jewelry.**

Also the Elegant Fixtures and Show Cases.

Sale at Our Store.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.

187 Wabash-ave.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. A. BURNHAM, 70 & 72 State-st

Office appearance counts. ANDREWS furniture makes it count. THE A. H. ANDREWS CO., 174 Wabash-av.

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ITS CURE IS MY SPECIALTY

Write me about it and I will tell you how. No medicines to sell. I have a Sanitarium. Write plainly or call on D. B. Richardson, M. D. 20 East Adams Street, Chicago.

THE COLORED MAGAZINE of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Is unexcelled in its interesting features stories of humanity at home and abroad. No other Chicago paper has the equipment to approach its illustrations as artistic reproductions.

ZEPHYRS FLEECE BOSTON GUESTS.

Selee's Team Wins the First Game of Home Series with Eastern Clubs.

REULBACH ON THE SLAB.

Wild Throws of Hub Catcher Contribute to Success of the Local Team.

Chicago's high velocity Zephyrs began the series against the eastern clubs yesterday by running rings around the Boston Nationals and getting even by a count of 10 to 2 for at least one of the defeats Tenney's men handed Chicago in Boston. Both teams are crippled, but Manager Tenney can give Selee a long start and then beat him on the hospital list. Tenney got so hard up for catchers on account of the injuries to Moran and Needham that he had to call for help. Garry Hermann of Cincinnati was good enough to lend him Street, but the few days the catcher spent in Boston's narrow thoroughfares turned him into an alley, judging by his work yesterday.

Despite its one sidedness the contest was short and sharply played, with two youngsters opposed to each other on the slab. "Sou'paw Cy" Young was the victim of the Zephyrs' swatfest, while Reulbach, the newest of Manager Selee's recruits, kept up his victorious career. Both were hit hard, but Young had little support from any direction, while Reulbach's was faultless as well as fast. Street was Young's chief troublemaker, and also Chicago's best run getter, on account of his faulty range finder. He made four wild throws to bases, which helped the Zephyrs to many of their runs. It was not all Street's fault, however, because his infielders were slow in covering the bags, else some of those poor throws might have been stopped in time to keep the Zephyrs from making two and three cushions on them.

Mean Rooter.

Manager Selee had to switch his outfield on account of Schulte's sickness with a cold. Slagle moved over to left and Hofman pulled down the flies in center. A perfectly cloudless ("high") sky bothered the fielders of both teams, but the only mishap from that cause was when Casey lost Tenney's foul in the deep sunshine and it landed just behind his left ear. While Jimmy was doctoring the bump a rooter unfeelingly advised him to wear ear muffs the rest of the game.

The Zephyrs opened on Young before he was fairly set. Slagle led off with a single, Hofman filed to Dolan, and Maloney forced Jimmy at second. But Maloney made up for it by stealing and scoring on Chance's drive to right. Chance went to second on the throw home, and Tinker scored him with a sweet to center. Chicago scored one in the third without a hit, O'Neil was punctured by a curve, forced to second by Reulbach's walk, and scored when "Abby" blundered on Slagle's fast roller.

Get the Run Back.

The bean consumers broke Reulbach's guard in the third for one run with a single and double after two were out. Tenney tried to snatch his wad into a triple and was killed off at third by fast work on Hofman's part. The locals got back that run immediately on Hofman's triple over Delehanty's head and Chance's long fly.

Selee's men cinched it with four runs in the fifth which were the product of some good hitting and some crazy fielding. Slagle beat out a slow hit to short for a starter and Hofman was passed. When Maloney tried to bunt, Street tried to catch Hofman napping off first, but his throw went into right field and both men were where they could score when Maloney soaked one to left. He reached second on the throw to the plate and scored on Chance's bingle. The cap'n stole second and kept on to third because the throw was to center instead of second, scoring on Tinker's fly.

Beans Are Bad.

The visitors scored their last run with three hits in the seventh, but the Zephyrs came back with two in their half, made on two scratch singles, neither of which passed the infield, two steals, and three errors. That spoiled the contents of the beanpot for the day, at least. Score:

BOSTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	RB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Cannell, cf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	9	2	0
Abbaticchio, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
Delehanty, lf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wolv'ton, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Dolan, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Raymer, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Street, c	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	4
Young, p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	35	2	9	10	0	0	0	1	24	15

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	RB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	5	1	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Hofman, cf	4	2	1	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Maloney, rf	4	2	2	3	1	0	2	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	4	2	3	3	0	0	0	2	9	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	6	0
Evers, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
Casey, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
O'Neil, c	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
Reulbach, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	10	12	14	2	1	4	27	15	0

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	0—10

Two base hit—Tenney. Three base hit—Hofman. Struck out—By Reulbach, Cannell, Street (2), Raymer, Wolverton, Dolan, by Young, Casey. Double play—Raymer-Abbaticchio-Tenney. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 6. Hit by pitcher—O'Neil. Time—1:55. Umpire—Klein. Attendance—2,000.

Notes of the Zephyrs' Game.

Boston again today, tomorrow, and Saturday.

Jake Weimer is expected to pitch for the Zephyrs today.

Evers took a long chance and tried to steal home in the fourth, but Reulbach fouled off the ball, not being fast in on the deal.

Manager Tenney had the nerve to question Klein's decision when Maloney beat out a bunt to Casey in the deep sunshine and it landed just behind his left ear. While Jimmy was doctoring the bump a rooter unfeelingly advised him to wear ear muffs the rest of the game.

Manager Tenney can give Selee a long start and then beat him on the hospital list. Tenney got so hard up for catchers on account of the injuries to Moran and Needham that he had to call for help. Garry Hermann of Cincinnati was good enough to lend him Street, but the few days the catcher spent in Boston's narrow thoroughfares turned him into an alley, judging by his work yesterday.

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GIANTS TRAVEL WITH GUARDS.

Private Detectives Ride with McGraw and Players at Pittsburg—"Muggsy" in Ill Humor.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 7.—[Special.]—With a small army of private detectives, which was not needed, John J. McGraw and his champion baseball team journeyed to and from the hotel to the baseball grounds today. There was no demonstration, and the indications are the private detectives will be "released" tomorrow.

When asked if he would witness every game between the teams McGraw answered: "Certainly, and from the bench, too. President Pulliam cannot compel me to stay away from the Pittsburg baseball grounds. I will do as I see fit, Pulliam not governing my actions."

When asked if the latest ruling of President Pulliam did not prohibit him attending games with Pittsburg, and if the injunction was only legal in Massachusetts, McGraw became wrathy and said he would be on the bench and on the coaching lines during the entire series.

"Are you going into court to secure another restraining order?"

"I will do as I please and will not tell you."

"Mr. McGraw, stories have been circulated that you are to bring suit in the civil courts against President Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg club."

"If I am I will not tell you. That is all I wish to say."

During the interview McGraw grew loud, and several New York players became interested, but none offered suggestions.

"PETE" BROWNING GOES INSANE

Once Noted Ball Player Committed to an Asylum in Kentucky Suffering from Paresis.

Louisville, Ky., June 7.—[Special.]—Louis Rodgers Browning, a star in the baseball firmament from 1882 to 1890, and known to every fan in the union as "Line 'Em Out Pete," is insane. His commitment to Central Asylum for the Insane at Lakeland was ordered today at the instance of his sister. Softening of the brain is his malady. Browning unquestionably was one of the greatest batsmen the national game has known. Starting in 1882 with the famous Eclipse team of this city, he played here until 1888, then went to Pittsburg. In 1890 to the Brotherhood team of Cleveland, in 1891-'92 to Cincinnati, and ended his professional career in 1896 in Allentown, Pa.

CLYMER ASSAULTS AN UMPIRE.

Louisville Manager Makes Savage Attack on King During the Game with Columbus at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., June 7.—During the sixth inning of the game today between Louisville and Columbus Manager Clymer of the Louisville club was ordered off the coaching lines by Umpire King. Instead Clymer made a savage attack on the official, and was then carried out of the grounds by half a dozen policemen and sent to the police station in a patrol wagon. Subsequently Clymer was released on bonds.

Three Eye Teams Sign Players.

Bloomington, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—President Holland of the Three I league has been advised of the signing by Davenport of Harry Reed, an outfielder, late of the Missouri Valley league; by Decatur, of John Gertenrich, an outfielder of Chicago; and C. J. Shea, a catcher of St. Louis; by Springfield of J. A. Swain, a pitcher of Louisville, Ky. Released, by Springfield, Clarence Holmes and Frank Dick, pitchers.

Actors' Game Today.

The summer colony of actors in Chicago is getting the baseball fever. Last Monday's game between the Yankee Doodle boys and Jim Corbett's company, which was won by the former, is to be followed by a game today between George Cohan's victors and Lew Fields' company at American league park. It is said nearly every theater in town is getting up a nine. Today's game will start at 2:30 o'clock. A small admission fee will be charged, the receipts going to the Actors' fund.

Yale Oarsmen at New London.

New London, Conn., June 7.—[Special.]—Yale's oarsmen arrived at their permanent training quarters on the Thames tonight in time to get ducked by a heavy shower which poured down just as they launched their shells and struck down the river for a practice stretch. The varsity and freshmen squad left New Haven at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Andy Ortmeyer of Chicago got into the varsity eight tonight at No. 5, supplanting the veteran Conkley, who is laid up with boils.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	34	12	.607
CHICAGO	28	17	.576
Philadelphia	28	17	.575
Detroit	20	20	.500
Boston	17	21	.448
Washington	15	28	.439
New York	10	23	.410
St. Louis	17	28	.405

AMERICAN ASS'N.	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	29	16	.600
Milwaukee	27	16	.628
Minneapolis	24	19	.558
St. Paul	24	20	.545
Indianapolis	18	21	.462
Kansas City	20	25	.444
Louisville	15	27	.357
Toledo	14	28	.333

CENTRAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Wheeling	24	14	.632
South Bend	24	14	.632
Dayton	21	15	.583
Evansville	24	18	.571
Grand Rapids	19	16	.559
Fort Wayne	18	22	.425
Terre Haute	11	25	.305
Springfield	10	26	.278

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	30	10	.778
Philadelphia	24	17	.585
Pittsburg	22	20	.524
CHICAGO	22	24	.440
Cincinnati	22	25	.468
Brooklyn	20	25	.444
St. Louis	19	29	.396
Boston	15	29	.341
Brooklyn	13	31	.295

THREE EYE LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Bloomington	18	11	.621
Rock Island	13	13	.500
Springfield	16	13	.571
Dubuque	17	14	.548
Peoria	15	18	.536
Davenport	12	18	.400
Decatur	11	19	.367
Cedar Rap.	11	19	.367

WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Sioux City	22	9	.710
Des Moines	20	14	.588
Denver	21	16	.568
Omaha	17	19	.472
St. Joseph	12	22	.353
Colo. Springs	10	23	.286

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 10; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
New York, 5; Pittsburg, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 6.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
Indianapolis, 8; Toledo, 5.
Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 1.
Louisville, 6; Columbus, 4.

THREE EYES LEAGUE.

Rock Island, 2; Cedar Rapids, 1.
Davenport, 14; Dubuque, 8.
Peoria, 8; Decatur, 6.
Springfield, 3; Bloomington, 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Dayton, 9; Terre Taute, 3.
Evansville, 2; Wheeling, 1.
Fort Wayne, 3; South Bend, 2.
Grand Rapids, 6; Springfield, 5.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Denver, 6; Omaha, 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Birmingham, 6; New Orleans, 0.
Memphis, 4; Nashville, 3.
Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 3.
Montgomery, 9; Shreveport, 0 [forfeit].

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Duluth, 10; Grand Forks, 2.
St. Cloud-Brainerd, 3; Crookston, 2.
Winnipeg, 8; Fargo, 1.

K. I. I. LEAGUE.

Cairo, 1; Hopkinsville, 0 [eleven innings].
Henderson, 3; Paducah, 2.
Vincennes, 6; Princeton, 0.

IOWA LEAGUE.

Fort Dodge, 7; Waterloo, 3.
Boone, 4; Marshalltown, 1.
Ottumwa, 5; Keokuk, 1 [ten innings].
Burlington, 5; Oskaloosa, 3.

300 LEAGUE.

Lake Linden, 7; Calumet, 4.
Hancock, 8; Sooo, 0.

Games Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.

Barry, lb	1	0	10	0	0	Sheckard, lf	1	2	2	1	0
Kelley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	0	3	1	0
Seymour, cf	1	2	2	0	1	Batch, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Corfan, ss	0	1	1	1	0	Gessler, lb	0	0	9	0	0
Orwell, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Shaw, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Bridwell, 2b	1	2	3	3	0	Dobbs, cf	0	0	0	1	0
Phelps, c	0	0	7	2	0	Berger, c	0	0	4	2	0
Harper, p	0	0	0	3	0	M'Intire, p	0	0	0	0	0
Hahn, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	5	8	27	13	2	Totals	4	11	24	13	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Two base hits—Odwell, Seymour. Three base hits—Sheckard, Kelley. Double plays—Odwell-Barry; Lumley-Gessler-Lewis; Sheckard-Lewis; Lewis; Bridwell-Barry. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by McIntyre, 3; by Hahn, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Bausewine. Attendance—2,011.

Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 4.

St. Louis, Mo., June 7.—Philadelphia opened the western invasion by defeating the local Nationals, 7 to 4, although the home team outhit the visitors. In the first inning St. Louis got four singles and a long fly to the outfield, but failed to score. Score:

St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	H	P	A	E
Shay, ss	0	0	1	2	1	Thomas, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Shannon, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	2	2
Arndt, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	Courtney, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Beckley, 1b	1	1	5	0	1	Titus, rf	2	1	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Magee, lf	1	1	1	5	0
Dunleavy, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Brashear, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Burke, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Warner, c	0	0	3	2	0	Doolin, c	0	0	5	1	0
M'Farl'nd, p	0	0	0	3	0	Pottinger, p	0	0	1	1	0
Zearfoss, c	0	0	2	0	0						
*Brain	0	1	0	0	0						
Kellum, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	4	9	27	9	2	Totals	7	5	27	13	2

*Batted for M'Farland in eighth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0—4
Philadelphia	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—7

Two base hits—Brain, Magee. Three base hit—Smoot. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Double plays—Doolin-Brashear; Doolin-Gleason-Brashear. Struck out—By M'Farland, 6; by Pittinger, 4. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—2,500.

CRIPPLED SOX FINE MUDDERS.

Carrying Top Weight, Comiskey's Men Beat Athletics in Bad Going.

MARGIN AT WIRE IS 8 TO 0.

Altrock Uses Whitewash Brush, Despite Rain's Effort to Spoil His Work.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 7.—[Special.]—Comiskey's White Stockings paddled and splashed around the bases here today almost at will and secured ample revenge for the defeat Waddell handed them in the opening battle yesterday. Not only did the Chicagoans defeat the Athletics, but heaped ignominy upon them by using the whitewash brush. The score was 8 to 0.

It was a cool but critical crowd that witnessed this exhibition, so cool that it nearly froze in the bleak, rainy weather, and so critical that, when it saw how things were going, most of it left the field. Umpires Kelly and McCarthy pulled off another of their celebrated aquatic games. Soon after the contest started the rain began to fall. Some umpires would have stopped the farce, for the thermometer registered close to the freezing point, but not Kelly and McCarthy. Exhibitions in the rain have become their specialty and so they kept the players at it and disgusted the few fans who lingered long enough to see the finish.

No Relation to Czar.

Nick Altrock, known in this neck of the woods as Nicholas Pietrovitch Altrockski, the only Russian athlete in the business, did the clever wielding of the whitewash brush. He could shoot straighter than his naval countrymen.

The Athletics simply couldn't touch him when they had a chance and they found only one real chance to score. That came in the ninth, when Lave Cross and Murphy singled. Hoffman filed out and Lord fanned. Altrock deflected Schreck's bounder so Dundon could not get it and the bases were full. It looked like a run, but Altrock tightened up on Bender and easily retired him at first.

For five innings it looked as if the one run Indian Bender gave the White Sox would be their limit. This came in the second on a pass to Davis, a sacrifice, a wild pitch, and Dundon's out at first. But in the sixth all hope for the locals fled. Three hits in that round, with a pass and a sacrifice wedged in for good measure, brought home a total of four tallies. Jones and Holmes registered on McFarland's single and Davis and McFarland counted on Isbell's long double.

White Legs Grow Weary.

Three men came over the plate in the seventh for the Sox, who then became weary of the slaughter. Score:

Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	H	P	A	E
Jones, cf	2	2	4	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	3	1	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Callahan, rf	1	1	1	0	0	H.Davis, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
C. Davis, ss	2	1	2	1	0	Cross, 3b	0	0	3	0	0
M'Farland, c	1	1	7	0	0	Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Isbell, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	Hoffman, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	4	0	0	Lord, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Dundon, 2b	1	0	1	2	0	Schreck, c	0	0	4	0	0
Tann'hill, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Bender, p	0	0	0	3	0
Altrock, p	1	2	2	3	0						
*Walsh	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	8	12	27	11	0	Totals	0	7	27	9	2

*Batted for Isbell in seventh.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Two base hit—Isbell. Sacrifice hits—M'Farland, Murphy. Double plays—Hartsel-Murphy-Hoffman-H. Davis. Struck out—By Bender, 7; by Altrock, 2. Bases on balls—By Bender, 6; off Altrock, 2. Passed ball—Schreck. Wild pitch—Bender. Time—1:40. Umpires—McCarthy and Kelley. Attendance—1,810.

Notes of the White Sox Game.

Owen and Plank are scheduled to do the pitching tomorrow.

Until the ninth inning the Athletics got only one run to second and one to third.

Lave Cross was the only local player able to solve Altrock's roundhouse benders. He clouted out three safe ones.

Isbell hurt a tendon in his leg trying to steal a base in the ninth and had to retire. Sullivan replaced him at first base.

Isbell's was the only extra base hit on the side. Had he not pulled up lame it easily would have been good for three bases.

It rained half the time the eastern teams were in the west and has started out to rain all the time the western teams are in the east.

Donohue did not go to the grounds at all, sticking close to his room in the hotel. He does not expect to get back into the game for several days.

BOSTON BUNCHES ITS FOUR HITS

Makes Them All in a Row and Defeats the Browns by Score of Two to One.

Boston, Mass., June 7.—Boston's four hits today were made consecutively and through this timely batting the locals defeated St. Louis 2 to 1. St. Louis scored on Stone's three base hit and Moran's steal, but otherwise Dineen was effective with men on bases.

Boston.	R	H	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Stone, lf	1	1	2	0	1
Parent, ss	0	1	1	1	2	Moran, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Hedrick, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Hahn, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	0	2	Koehler, cf	0	0	5	0	0
Stahl, rf	0	1	5	0	0	Jones, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Grimshaw, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	6	3	0	Gleason, 3b	0	2	1	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	3	2	0	Sudhoff, c	0	0	3	2	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	2	0	Pelty, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	0	2	27	12	2	Totals	1	5	24	11	1

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two base hits—Jones, Stahl. Three base hit—Stone. Double plays—Dineen-Criger-Grimshaw; Wallace-Moran-Jones. Time—1:31. Umpire—Connolly. Attendance—3,358.

Rain Prevents Washington Game.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—Today's Washington-Detroit game was postponed on account of rain.

Rain Saves Griffith's Team.

New York, June 7.—Cleveland had a winning lead of 3 to 0 today when the game was called. With one of the visitors out in the first half of the fifth inning, a heavy rain storm stopped the contest.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Milwaukee Loses Through Stupid Base Running and Two Errors—Other Contests.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 7.—St. Paul defeated Milwaukee in the third straight game of the series today. Bateman pitched a steady game, but two bad throws by Robinson in the first inning allowed the visitors to score two runs. In the eighth, with three men on bases and two out, F. Hemphill hit a high infield fly, that was permitted to fall safe; and three men should have scored, but stupid base running kept Milwaukee from scoring more than one run. Dailey was effective throughout. Attendance, 695. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	H	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	H	P	A	E
Robins'n, ss	0	2	0	1	2	Geier, rf	0	0	2	0	0
O'Neill, lf	0	0	2	0	0	H'hill, cf	2	2	5	0	0
Wheeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Wheeler, lb	0	2	10	0	0
J. O'Br'n, lb	0	0	8	2	0	P. O'Br'n, ss	1	0	1	1	0
F. H'hill, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Marcan, 2b	0	1	6	4	0
McC'rk'l, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Fiorenzy, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Clark, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	Kelly, 1b	0	0	9	0	1
Seville, c	0	1	9	0	0	Sullivan, c	0	0	3	0	0
Bateman, p	0	0	1	2	0	Carney, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	2	27	10	3	Totals	0	4	27	10	1

Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
St. Paul	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two base hits—Bateman, C. Hemphill, Marcan. Stolen bases—Robinson, P. O'Brien, Marcan. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Beiser. Bases on balls—Off Bateman, 5; off Carney, 3. Passed ball—Beville. Struck out—By Bateman, 6; by Carney, 3. Umpires—Kane and Yeager.

Indianapolis, 8; Toledo, 5.

Toledo, O., June 7.—Dement's two errors gave Indianapolis six runs and the game today. Dickey was hit in the arm by a pitched ball and forced to retire. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Toledo.	R	H	P	A	E	Indianapolis.	R	H	P	A	E
Clark, ss	1	2	2	2	1	Clark, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Gilbert, cf	0	2	1	0	1	Bruce, rf	2	4	1	1	0
Durrett, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Hickman, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Lee, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Thoney, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Dement, 2b	0	1	2	5	2	Farrell, 2b	1	0	5	7	1
Doyle, 1b	1	1	9	1	0	Casteen, ss	0	2	1	5	1
Mority, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Duff, c	0	0	5	5	1
Clark, c	1	1	7	3	1	Dickey, 1b	0	0	2	0	0
O'Brien, p	0	1	1	2	0	Smith, p	1	1	2	2	0
						Goodwin, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Fisher, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Cromley, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	14	27	13	5	Totals	8	11	27	21	3

Toledo	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—5
Indianapolis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6—8

Two base hits—Clingman, Dement, Lee, Durrett, Thoney. Bases on balls—Off O'Brien, 4; off Goodwin, 2. Struck out—By O'Brien, 6; by Goodwin, 2. Passed ball—Clark. Umpire—Hadsell.

U. OF C. NINE LOSES, 11 TO 8

ILLINOIS STOPS THE WINNING STREAK OF THE MAROONS.

Huff's Players Capture the Game at Marshall Field Because of Many Errors and Also Through Bunching Their Hits Cleverly — Pitcher Bushnell Is Knocked Out of the Box in the Second Inning, Demmit Taking His Place.

The maroon baseball nine could not stand prosperity, and its winning streak vanished yesterday, when the Midway players presented Huff's men from the state university with a comedy of errors victory. The final count was 11 to 8.

The Illini started their run getting in the first inning, Vandergrift, the first man up, making his way to third on errors by Abbott and Capt. Harper and then scoring on Brooks' two bagger to left field. Miller presented Taylor with a base on balls, and Whitmore's single and an error by Paul brought the Illini total to three. Bushnell blanked the maroons in the opening inning but "blew up" at the start of the second, and Demmit was called in from the field after two runs had been counted. The new man was wild, and the team went to pieces behind him for a while. Two bases on balls, one hit, two errors, and one batsman hit gave the maroons a lead of three runs before Speidel cut short the rally by fanning.

In the fifth a hit by Brooks, a base on balls, and an error by Harper scored the fourth Illinois run. The maroons failed to count again until the sixth, when Templeton started the trouble with a three sacker and scored on Bezdek's single. Harper followed with a single, but Speidel again struck out. Demmit's home run in the seventh came with Brooks on base and counted two tallies. Illinois followed this with five in the eighth on four hits for a total of seven bases.

Hits by Paul and Baird allowed Harper to cross the plate in Chicago's eighth inning, but two hits in the ninth went for nothing on account of bad base running. Score:

Illinois.	R	H	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E
V'ergrift, 3b	2	1	3	1	0	Bezdek, 2b	1	1	4	2	0
Brooks, rf	2	3	0	0	0	Harper, p	0	0	0	2	0
D'mit, cf-p	1	2	1	5	0	Paul, cf	0	1	0	0	1
Taylor, 1b	1	0	0	0	2	Baird, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Whitmore, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Speidel, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Gunning, c	1	0	10	2	0	Linn, 3b	0	1	1	3	4
H'nell, p-cf	1	0	1	0	0	Abbott, 1b	1	1	6	0	1
Roun, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Miller, p	0	0	0	1	0
Ray, ss	0	1	1	4	1	Tem'ton, ss	2	1	5	0	1
Totals	11	9	27	11	3	Totals	5	8	27	9	9

NARROW RANGE IN STOCKS

DAY OF IDLENESS AND FEVERISH TONE, AND UNEASINESS.

Amalgamated Copper's Decided Setbacks and Unsettled State Affects Entire List and Retains Low Level of Prices—Exchange Bare of Trade Operations Attributed to Dealers Awaiting Outcome of Test Case in Stock Transfer Tax.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 7.—[Special.]—It was a day of idleness on the part of the traders in the stock market, a day of feverish setbacks in Amalgamated Copper that made the market nervous in sympathy, and one in which the market dragged listlessly and changed constantly within a narrow range. It was generally believed that the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the proposed stock transfer tax test case was the cause of the suspension of business, traders wishing to go slowly until the case has reached a decision before making contracts. The entire market, stripped of its usual operations of the room traders appeared bare and uninviting.

Amalgamated Copper was construed to occupy foremost attention, and the movement of the general list was little more than a reflection of the fluctuations in the market leader. It appeared that measures of support were increased as Amalgamated Copper got lower and this served to discourage the bear aggression on the stock. When these attacks were desisted from, the tendency of the general list to advance manifested itself.

There was a growing conviction that no extensive operations were to be looked for in the stock market until the crop outlook becomes better defined. There seemed to be no immediate prospect of a solution of the Russian Life problem. There was some revival of peace rumors concerning the Russo-Japanese war. The day's gains were well preserved. The closing tone was heavy.

Bonds were easy. Total sales, par value, $2,585,000. United States bonds were all unchanged on call.

Time: Prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487.05 for demand and at $4.86@4.86.15 for sixty day bills. Posted rates, $4 and 488. Commercial bills, 484¾. Bar silver, 56¾. Mexican dollars, 45¾. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds easy. Money on call easy, 2@3 per cent, closing bid, and offered 2¼. Time loans steady; sixty days and ninety days, 3 per cent; six months, 3¼@3½.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	—Close— Bid.	Asked.
Ala.-Chalm.	100	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	14
Amal. Copper	59,200	78¾	79¾	77¾	78¾	79
Am. Car Fdry.	500	33	33¾	33	33¾	33
Do pfd.	100	98	98	98	98	98¼
Am. Hide	1,600	6	6	6	6	6¼
Do pfd.	1,600	39¾	40	39¾	40	40¼
Am. Linseed pfd.	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Am. Locomotive	700	46¾	47	46¾	47	46¾
Am. Smelting	6,700	106¾	108¾	106¾	108¼	106½
Do Sec. pfd B	200	98	98	98	98	
Am. Steel Fdry.	1,300	11	11	11	11	11
Am. Sugar	10,100	143¾	144¾	143¾	144¾	144¾
Am. Tobacco	300	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	132¾
Am. Tob. pfd.	300	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Am. Woolen pfd.	100	102	102	102	102	102
Anaconda	4,200	79	80¼	79	80	79¾
A., T. & S. F.	400	156	156	151	156	154½
Do pfd.	2,500	107¼	108	107¼	107¾	107¼
B. & O.	10,600	68	69	67¾	68¾	68¾
Do pfd.	4,000	147	147¾	146¾	147	146¾
B. & Ohio S. W.	400	49	49	49	49	48¾
Do pfd.	300	192¾	193	192¾	193	192
Brooklyn R. T.	300	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	201¼
Can. Pacific	100	176	176	176	176	176
Can. So.	4,200	79	80¼	79	80	79¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	200	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	
Do pfd.	2,000	40¾	40¾	40	40	40
C., C. & I.	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Chesapeake	200	27	27¼	27	27¼	26¾
Chi. & Alton	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Do pfd.	400	34¾	35¼	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chi. Great West.	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
Chi. Ind. & L.	100	40	40	40	40	40¼
Do pfd.	200	181	181	181	181	
C., I. & S. pfd.	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	
C., M. & St. P.	1,100	171¾	172¾	171¾	172¾	172¾
C. & A. pfd.	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
C., R. I. & P.	8,000	39¼	40¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Do pfd.	1,100	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	78¾
Chi. Term. & T.	1,200	65¾	66¼	65¾	66	65¾
Chi. Ter. pfd.	200	28¾	28¾	28	28	28¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,500	56½	61¾	56½	61¼	56¾
Col. Southern	500	25	25	24¾	24¾	25
Col. So. 1st	600	61	61¾	61	61¾	
Col. So. 2d	600	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	44
Del. & Hud.	2,400	170¾	173¾	170¾	173¾	173¾
Del., L. & W.	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Den. & R. G.	1,500	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd.	1,100	56¾	57¾	56¾	57¾	57¾
Erie	3,700	79¾	80¼	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do 1st pfd.	400	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	
Do 2d pfd.	400	88	88	88	88	
Evans. & T. H.	1,000	116¼	117	116¼	116¾	116¾
Fort Wayne	5,000	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Gas Trust	100	73	73	73	73	
Gen. Electric	1,000	323¾	325	323¾	325	324
Gt. North pfd.	1,200	64	64	64	64	
Gt. N. Ore Ctfs.	400	50¼	50¼	50¼	50½	49¾
Hock. Coal & I.	6,900	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¼	61¼
Hock. Val.	22,500	30¼	31¾	30¼	31¼	30¾
Iowa Central	900	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
Do pfd.	1,000	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
Int. Paper	400	41	41	41	41	
Int. P. & P.	200	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	38
Do pfd.	100	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
Twin City rc. rts.	800	110¾	110¾	110	110¾	111
Do rights	3,400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Union Bag	200	9	9	8¾	8¾	9
Union Pac.	200	69¾	69¾	69¾	69	72
Union Pac. pfd.	48,200	121	122¾	120¾	121¾	121
U. S. Leather	100	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	12
Do pfd.	2,200	84	84	83¾	84	84
U. S. Rubber	400	26¼	26¾	26	26	
Do pfd.	100	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾	112
U. S. Steel	12,800	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	25¾
Do pfd.	21,400	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	92¾
Va.-Car. Chem.	100	42	42	42	42	
Do pfd.	200	107	107	107	107	107
Wabash	1,300	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¼
W. Union	300	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Wis. Central	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Total sales, 378,450 shares.						

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	240	United States	122
American	240	Wells Fargo	240

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg. 104 @104¼ U. S. 4s, cpn. 100 @105¼
U. S. 2s, cou. 104 @104¼ U. S. 4s, reg. 100 @105¼
U. S. 3s, reg. 103½ @104 U. S. 4s, cou. 132 @132¾
U. S. 3s, cpn. 104 @104¼ U. S. D. C. 365 @118½
U. S. 4s, reg. 104 @104½ U. S. Phil. 4s. 108½@...
U. S. 4s, reg. 104 @104½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

200 Adams Ex 4s. 104	2000 L-N g m 6s 119¾@120
200 Albany-Sus con. 103¼	2000 do 4s. 104¾
200 Am Hide & L 2d 70	2000 do 4s. 98¼@98¾
200 Am Tob 6s 113¾@114	1000 do Monon 4s. 96¼
200 Am Tob 4s. 100¾	11000 Met St 5s. 116
200 Am Tob 4s. 100¾	14000 do 4s. 90¾@91
200 Am Tob 4s. 100¾	50000 Mex Cent con 4s. 76@76½
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 M K-T of T 5s. 107¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	5000 do ext 5s. 106¼
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 M-O new 6s. 125¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 Mut Starch 6s. 87¼
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 do 5s. 99
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	2000 N Y C deb 4s. 101
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	6000 N Y C El H. 115
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	P 4s. 92
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 N Y O-W 4s. 103¼
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	2000 Nor W 4s. 103¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	18000 do P 4s. 95¼
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	17000 Nor P 4s. 105¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	2000 do 3s. 76¼@76¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	23000 O S L rfd 4s. 103
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 Pac Coast 1st 112
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 Penn 4½s. 104
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 do conv 3½s. 103¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 P-E 1st. 100¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	7000 P C C-St L. 97
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	4s. 93
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	10000 Reading g m 4s. 103
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 do J C 4s. 103
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 R G W 4s. 99¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	6000 St L S W 1st g 4s. 86¾@87
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	10000 do con 4s. 81
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 St P-S C 1st. 124¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	2000 St L S-F. 1st. 108½
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	9000 do 4s. 80¾@81
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	121000 So Pac ref 4s. 87¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 So Ry 5s. 120¾@121
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 Tenn Coal 5s. 99
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 Tex Pac 1st 5s. 121½
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 Third Av 4s. 95¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	4000 Tol St L-W 4s. 84
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	11000 Und London 5s. 97¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	29000 UP 4s. 105¾@106
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	2000 do conv. 121@124
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	4000 United S. F rcts. 87¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 U S 3s cpn. 104¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	3000 U S 3s reg. 104¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 U S Leg 6s. 110
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 U S of M 5s. 100¾
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	110000 U S Steel 5s. 92¾@93
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	5000 Va 6s BB ctfs. 114
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 Wab 1st. 117
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	6000 do 2d. 109
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 do Equip 5s. 116
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	2000 do P T 1st 4s. 91
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	11000 West Md 4s. 88
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	1000 West Shore 4s reg. 109¾@...
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	5000 W U 4½s. 105
200 Am Tob 4s. 104@104¼	10000 W U E con 4s. 94¼

Total sales, $2,240,000.

Baker Given Three Year Sentence.

SALEM, O., June 7.—William W. Leighton, convicted of forgery in connection with the wreck of the Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust company, of which he was president, was sentenced today by Judge Mathers to serve three years in the Ohio penitentiary. He gave bond and his attorneys seured a stay of execution pending an appeal to the circuit court.

IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD.

The Chicago real estate board is going to prevent the sanitary district from constructing the proposed Calumet ship canal if possible. At its regular monthly meeting yesterday the board adopted a resolution instructing the river improvement committee of the board to seek to prevent the sanitary district from condemning and buying the right of way for the proposed canal.

No definite plans were outlined as to what the procedure of the committee should be, but in a paper read by Henry H. Walker and in the discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolution it was declared that the proposed canal was not only an "outrage on the taxpayers of Chicago" but also "threatened to destroy the usefulness of the present drainage canal and to cause the Chicago river to revert back to the sluggish stream it was before the canal was opened."

It was declared by E. A. Halsey, one of the speakers, that the talk of a drainage canal for the Calumet district had at all times been a subterfuge and that the real purpose had been the construction of a ship canal.

Arguments of Mr. Walker.

Mr. Walker said in his paper:

"The expert commission in 1901, in looking into suitable drainage for the Calumet district, selected two routes, either one of which would have met every requirement for drainage purposes. One was by the Sag route, at an estimated cost of $2,000,000, and the other was from a point on the Calumet river near One Hundred and Fourteenth street, running thence northwesterly to the drainage canal at or near Summit. The estimated cost of this latter channel was $4,000,000.

"Today, against the wishes, as I understand, of its president, the board is eager to commence condemnation of the 1,000 foot strip at an estimated cost for the improvement of $12,000,000.

"This great expense for the proposed ship canal the drainage board seeks to saddle on the taxpayers of Chicago. The ship canal will be more in the interests of the state of Indiana, which state does not contribute one dollar for the construction or the maintenance of the same, nor for the damages through overflow of the lowlands of the state of Illinois. And today, with the present flow of the channel, damage suits are piling up in no uncertain way."

Mr. Walker also stated that the manufacturing interests which have left Chicago and located over the state line have objected to the improvement of the Chicago river for deep draft vessels and sought to transfer this interest to the Calumet.

Joseph Donnersberger vigorously opposed the proposed canal, and declared that justice should be done to the old Chicago river. He said there was danger that the flow of water in the proposed canal would be so great, in connection with the river, as to seriously lower the lake level and compel government action, in which event the cutoff would be applied at Joliet. This, he declared, would make the river again a sluggish stream.

Oppose City's Switch Track Policy.

Resolutions presented by S. B. Mills and referred to the public service committee declared against the policy of the city acquiring full compensation for the vacation of streets and alleys. He declared it worked a hardship on manufacturing interests.

A committee consisting of Frank G. Hoyne, W. W. Baird, M. A. Farr, R. E. Ismond, and Walter Mills was appointed to arrange for entertaining the members of the St. Louis real estate exchange some time this summer.

Real Estate Transfers.

HYDE PARK.

Chauncey-av., 25 s of 59th-st., w f, 25x125. June 30, 1904 [William Eckart to Grace Harris] ..... Mutual love and affection

Cottage Grove-av., 192 n of 57th-st., w f, 24 x150. June 2 [G. W. Hubbard to Patrick Mehigan] ..... $ 2,360

Curtis-av., 223 n of 110th-st., e f, 20x125¼. June 3 [B. Anderson to Lillian L. Olson] .. 1,100

Indiana-av., 175 s of 46th-st., e f, 25x100. Incumb. $5,000. June 3 [Benjamin L. Coolidge to Merritt H. Evans] 11,800

Kinsley-av., 196 s of 72d-st., w f, 50x118. June 9 [F. J. Squibb to William J. Flynn] 1,000

115th-pl., 266 e of Prairie-av., n f, 25x201. May 1 [M. L. Bowsert to Pasquala Munno] 1,440

Prairie-av., 214 s of 54th-st., e f, 50x150. Incumb. $9,000. May 15 [John S. Holmes to James A. Beckwith] 30,000

66th-st., 150 e of Stony Island-av., s f, 40x 127.8. June 6 [Helen M. Cumley to Cornelius F. Clancy] 16,000

Wabash-av., 125 n of 57th-st., e f, 25x161, May 29 [C. E. Caldwell to Jane Price] 1

LAKE.

53d-pl., 134 w of Halsted-st., s f, 23 to alley, and o. p. May 3 [L. G. Caswell et al to Pauline Wagner] 1,600

59th-pl., 66 e of Stewart-av., n f, 34x102. April 4 [H. F. Adams to Elizabeth A. Haley] 1,000

La Salle-st., 152 n of 57th-pl., w f, 24.65x 136¼, incumb. $1,100, May 4 [L. G. Clifton to Karl B. Lowe] 2,100

Same ppty., incumb. $1,100. June 5 [E. E. Grover to William E. Trowe] 2,200

May-st., 152 n of 64th, e f, 50x124, May 16 [G. Schildge to Maria Schmitt] 1,550

May-st., 24 n of 56th, w f, 25x124.8. June 3 [C. Johnson to Gustaf W. Sundin] 2,200

Morgan-st., 221 n of 66th, e f, 24x124, incumb. $1,300, Dec. 22, 1902 [S. M. Lowell to Albert Lowell] 1

Normal-av., 128 n of 94th-st., w f, 40x125. June 3 [H. M. Brown to Arthur T. Harris] 630-st., 96 w of Morgan, s f, 48x125, May 10 [T. Clayton to Frank Jacobs] 4,500

64th-st., 224 e of Halsted, s f, 25 1-3x75 June 2 [S. A. Granger to Frank Morgere] 1,400

Stewart-av., n w cor 75th-st., w f, 47x124. June 5 [F. Salter to Michael V. Hogan et al] 4,800

Union-av., 250 n of 66th-st., w f, 25x125. Incumb. $2,250. June 1 [K. A. Flint to Clark Orr] 4,500

CALUMET.

Carpenter-st., 193 n of 103d, w f, 130x122. April 28 [C. J. Gillette to Lemar Gillette] .. 1,000

JEFFERSON.

Belmont-av., s e cor Drake, n f, 84.6x125. May 20 [C. Voltz to Frank J. Stehle] 1,600

Dickens-av., 200 e of Ridgeway-av., s f, 50x125. May 25 [J. A. Roster to Frank W. Kaup] 1,500

40th-ct., 100 s of Wabansia-av., e f, 35 1-8x 125. June 15 [G. F. Koester to Joseph Pokorny] 3,000

LAKE VIEW.

Dewey-pl., 350 e of Halsted-st., s f, 25x 101½. June 5 [W. Delbert to Washington Weinberg] 3,900

Edgecomb-pl., 220 w of Evanston-av., n f, 50x130. June 3 [J. Bartoloty to Dietrich Reinken] 8,000

Evanston-av., s w cor Briar-pl., e f, 30x122. Incumb. $7,000, May 29 [A. R. Pusheck to Wm. H. Pusheck] 1

Evanston-av., s e cor Foster, w f, 50x120. June 5 [W. C. Egan to Fredk. Wiegman] ..

Fletcher-pl., 200 e of Halsted, s f, 25x125. pt. 25x125. June 5 [C. Waldelich to Peter Meane] 1,800

Hermitage-av., 141 n of Byron, w f, 25x125. June 5 [P. Heinze to Andrew Woerner] .. 3,400

Magnolia-av., 50 n of Francisco, w f, 25x 125. June 1 [O. Gettleson to Carl A. Carlson] 2,550

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Archer-av., 50 n e of Hamilton-av., n w f, 22x100. June 3 [H. H. Walker to James K. Clark] 6,000

83d-st., cor Parnell-av., n f, 73x125. April 14 [F. L. Foucek to Josefa Teska] ..

Wabash-av., 300 s of 34th-st., e f, 50x164. June 5 [J. C. Barber to Anshe Dorom Beth Hamedrash Hagodal] 4,000

NORTH CHICAGO.

N. Clark-st., 82 s of Burton-pl., w f, 25x149. June 6 [E. Griffiths et al., by M. in C., to E. Norman Scott] 5,696

Frankfort-st., 116 e of Hoyne-av., n f, 167 x100, April 3 [Anthony Kolowski et al., by M. in C., to John P. Labahn] 22,000

Kinzie-st., 143 e of Orleans, s f, 22x100. Incumb. $5,000. June 3 [Alfred F. Seibert to Lena Demmler] 9,000

Vedder-st., 316 e of Halsted, s f, 22x200. June 6 [C. Mathews to Louise O. Heinemann] 5,000

Wester-av., 41 w of Dayton-st., n f, 22 1-3 x125, May 16 [H. F. Walker to Harry J. Bourke] 2,500

WEST CHICAGO.

Adams-st., 296 e of Aberdeen, n f, 81x200, May 3. [James C. Essick quitclaims to Augustus C. Dahm] 16,000

Chicago-terrace, 221 e of w. 40th-av., n f, 175x76. June 5 [M. E. Hull to Henrietta M. Rynerson] 9,000

Edgecomb-av., n w cor Loomis-st., s f, 24x 162.9. May 15 [H. L. Fassler to Abraham Cohen] 6,800

14th-st., 199 e of Throop, s f, 23x124. June 6 [J. Daskal to Samuel Becker] 4,300

Francisco-av., 180 n of Fullerton w f, 25x 125.7, incumb. $1,000. June 1 [M. Lorenz to Thomas E. Smith] 3,500

Fry-st., 199 w of Center-av., n f, 25x122. May 1 [S. Masar to W. Sosnowski] 4,250

Forquer-st., 326 w of Halsted, s f, 25x166. June 5 [M. Weniger to Francesco Blasnecl et al.] 4,500

Fulton-st., 90 e of Paulina, n f, 22x100. June 6 [Hannah, A. O'Shea to Oscar F. Brady] 4,000

Fulton-st., 99 w of Peoria, s f, 45x100. June 6 [W. M. Hoyt to Rosa Blum] 10,000

Humboldt-blvd., n e cor Dickens-st., w f, 58 2-3x154. June 1 [C. E. Tiller to Bethel Lutheran Congregation] 4,986

1791 Iowa-st., w of Rockwell, n f, 20x124, incumb. $2,000. June 1 [J. Cummins et al. to Carl O. Schulz] 3,400

Lessing-st., 100 n of Chicago-av., e f, 25x 100, June 5 [J. Bieniszewski to Thomas Krnasel] 3,200

Marshfield-av., 175 s of Taylor-st., e f, 25x 125, June 1 [A. Campion to Julius Kirsner] 5,300

Monroe-st., 250 e of Homan-av., s f, 25x 191, incumb $2,500. May 26 [L. J. Vanderslice to Milly W. Clifford] 5,850

Peoria-st., s w cor Canalport-av., s f, 295.71x376.8 containing 62,962 square ft. April 22 [Louise N. Anderson to Peter Reder] 31,466

Building Permits.

Joseph Hecht, 2 story frame flats, 5143 Laflin-st ..... $ 3,000

John Doyle, 1 story brick store, 1073 67th-st 1,500

Anna Arcas, 3 story brick flats, 2830 6th-av 7,000

John T. Rhodes, 1 story brick front addition, 7600 Greenwood-av 1,000

J. M. Carlson, two 1 story frame cottages, 601-03 Morse-av 3,000

John M. Carlson, two 1 story frame cottages, 4830-34 Havenswood-st 3,000

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Decrees.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brentano—5628—Sawyer vs. Smith; dec. sale.

Judge Kavanagh—8612—Wolcott vs. Wolcott; dec. div.—8683—Harkins vs. Harkins; dec. div.

Judge Dupuy—6732—In re petn. of Steffanson; dec.

Judge Wright—2007—Adams vs. Adams; dec. div.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Healy—12254—Smith vs. Smith; dec. div.—13716—M. T. & S. Bk. vs. F. R. L. Co.; dec.—13570—Stevens vs. Waibel; dec. sale.—12266—Jackson vs. Jackson; dec. div.—12786—Sproul vs. Sproul; dec. div.—13487—Cortes vs. Cortes; dec. div.—11086—Good vs. Good; dec. div.—264242—Merneigh vs. Merneigh; dec.

Judge Mack—283362—In re petn. of Lindberg; dec. of adoption.—13554—Conture vs. Conture; dec. div.—13826—In re appoin. of Koenig; dec.—16118—In re appin. of Schmitz; dec.—1642—In re appt. of Russel; dec.

Judge Walker—11290—Vincent vs. Vincent; dec. div.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Chetlain—246028—Breen & Kennedy vs. Michael Curran and Federal Trust and Savings Bank, conv. ver., $441.21—246146—Nelson Morris vs. B. and O. R. r. co.; on findg., $150; satisfied.—230760—David Alexander vs. Perry Side Realty Co.; judgt. remits $15.45; mo. for t. denied and judgt., $146.20; suppl., bond in 30 ds. and bill ex. in 60 ds.—212730—Emanuel S. Hartman, admr. of Henry Kesheel, vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; ver., $2,500.—229688—Paul Mitchell vs. C. U. T. co., C. C. T. co., C. U. S. R. ry. co. and N. C. S. r. r. co; on ver., $1,250; stayed until July 6 on ver., $2,500.

Judge Chytraus—244710—Edward Kleindienst vs. Emil Opitz; by defts., $307.66—244200—National Deposit co. vs. Rowland N. Badenoch; by defts., $266.10.

Judge Patten—215590—Margaret Barrett vs. city; on findg., $500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Abbott—234366—Nathan Greenfield vs. C. U. T. co.; on ver., $300; satisfied.

Judge Honore—253295—Melville R. Adams vs. N. W. E. r. r. co.; on ver., $45; satisfied.—253353—Charles Labricke vs. C. U. T. co.; on ver., $82.50; satisfied.—234306—Congress Hotel co. vs. Celia Whipple Vallance; by defts., $440.95, and spl. exn.

Judge Walker—261305—Annie Clark vs. Moody & Waters and Charles Moody; on ver., $125; satisfied.—253385—Clarence Morris vs. Wm. McGuire and Addison C. Cobb; on ver., $37.75; satisfied.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Ewen—21897—Jos. Pankowski vs. Jos. Heines; on ver., $35.—21877—Tyrell Finn vs. John A. Erydon; mo. p. t. withdrawn and judgt., $1.—21972—Gottlieb H. Binder et al. vs. Sarah Muller; on findg., $1,230.40; satisfied.—21908—Chas. Stadler et al. vs. Congress Construction co.; on ver., $245.60.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brentano—On hearing, 6711.

Judge Kavanagh—Motions of course; trial call [Criminal court], 3679.

Judge Gary—Trial call, 9817, 8099, 6475, 10081, 9098, 7486, 8014, 7550, 5003. On trial, 6554.

Judge Holdom—Trial call, 8370, 8739, 8377, 8853, 5563½, 7378, 8387, 7955, 8763, 6750, 8477, 15869, 6754, 7590, 8206, 8022, 8832, 16241, 8534, 9661, 6728, 8836. 10 a. m. On trial, 874.

Judge Chytraus—Law motions of course and law contested motions; trial call, 6015, 6642, 6640, 7965, 7967½, 8085, 6151, 10469, 7667, 6847, 5264, 7180, 8073, 4530, 7778, 7422, 7485, 5310, 4811. On trial, 11296.

Judge Chetlain—Trial call, 5886, 5719, 2946, 1535, 7890, 7906, 4020, 6942, 7884, 7729, 6655, 7893, 8794, 8796, 434, 5975. On trial, 6303.

Judge Dupuy—Trial call, 6634, 6777, 5689, 5889, 6779, 5824, 7355, 4761, 6459, 7281.

Judge Wright—Trial call, 250180, 4809, 9010, 9017, 8558, 7811, 7727, 8729, 41185, 8737, 7039, 9119, 7282, 9906, 7604.

Judge Patton—City cases, 2462, 2463, 2584, 2608, 2805, 2810, 2611, 2613, 2610, 2620, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2406, 2496, 2636, 2643, 2647, 2648, 2654. On trial, 2580.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Law trial calendar, 12017, 12009, 12268, 12265, 12270, 12278, 12287, 12293, 12294, 11827, 471, 11786, 1838, 2180, 12190, 12214, 270585, 93, 679.

Judge Tuley—Chancery calendar, 13512, 233, 11307, 6713.

Judge Healy—On hearing, 9424.

Judge Abbott—Set case, 11868.—Assigned cases.

Judge Clifford—Assigned cases.

Judge Honore—Law motions of course.—Law contested motion, 2197096.

Judge Mack—Set case, 988.

Judge Walker—Assigned cases.

Judge Windes—Motion for new trial, 30628, 29265, 21407.—Set matter, 9467, 10 a. m.—11310, 10143.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Carter—City speci. assessment calendar, 1291.—Benefits in 29947, 29730, 29501, 29849, 29922, 29933.

Judge Windes—First call, 351 to 400 inc.—Trial call, 20001, 21901, 21946, 22005, 22015, 22021, 22024, 22025, 22026, 22077, 22028, 22029, 22041. On trial, 21982.

PROBATE COURT.

Judge Cutting—9:30 a. m., set case. Estate of Wm. E. Jackson. 10 a. m., motions. 10:30 a. m., set cases. Estates of Charles E. Morrill, Michael Foley, Israel Mittleman, Jr., Godfelieus, Jennie Plankington. 2:15 p. m., set cases. Estates of James Engelthaler, Alb. Ritzkel, Pauline I. Richmond, Wm. Godie, Kate C. Anderson, Lynch minors.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Barnes—Call not extended.

Judge Kavanagh—9079.

Judge Kersten—Call not extended.

Judge McEwen—4152.

Judge Puthill—4054, 4411.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Kohlsaat—10 a. m., strike matters.

Judge Bethea—Motions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Bethea—Motions and set cases, 9111, 11769, 11315. Criminal docket.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

12134—Louis Burdowsky; liabilities, $2,624; assets, $140. W. S. Newberger, atty.

12135—James E. Healy; liabilities, $2,631; assets, $31. Ross C. Hall, atty.

12136—Albert Thorngren; liabilities, $2,641; assets, $1,818. Karl B. Wagner, atty.

12137—Michaels Lovece; liabilities, $2,793; assets, $400. William Ray Fetzer, atty.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—[Special.]—Supreme court proceedings today:

Hill et al. vs. city of Chicago; motion for leave to cite additional authorities allowed.

People ex rel. Healy vs. Propper; motion for leave to withdraw answer to information and for leave to respond to the demurrer allowed, but answer must remain on file; motion of relator to make rule absolute denied.

Chappell vs. Blair et al.; rehearing denied.

Bartlett et al. vs. Slusher; rehearing denied.

Triggs vs. McIntyre et al.; rehearing denied.

People ex rel. vs. Payson; petition for rehearing denied.

Wells & French co. vs. Capaczyski; motion for leave to appellant to file additional authorities allowed.

Sanitary district of Chicago vs. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago r. r. co. et al.; motion by appellee for order of mandate, No. 1,980, inclusive, of record filed in 4183 allowed.

Brueggemann vs. Brueggemann et al.; motion to dismiss appeal allowed generally.

Starne vs. people; motion for leave to cite additional authorities allowed.

Pettibone vs. West Chicago park commissioners; rehearing denied.

Ewing vs. West Chicago park commissioners; rehearing denied.

National Fire Insurance co. vs. Hanberg, county treasurer; rehearing denied.

Fairbanks et al. vs. Carl et al.; petition for rehearing allowed.

Brueggemann vs. Young; motion by appellee to retax costs denied.

Schelen vs. Marker; motion by appellant for leave to file certified copy of appellant's Appellate court brief denied.

Board of schools vs. Wilson et al.; rehearing denied.

Kipley vs. People; rehearing denied.

Chicago Union Traction company vs. City of Chicago; rehearing denied.

Town of Cicero vs. Skinner; motion by appellant for leave to cite additional authorities allowed.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois r. r. co. vs. People ex rel. Langham; motion by appellant to extend time in which to file record, abstracts, and briefs allowed; time extended to Sept. 1; appellee's time extended to first day of October term to reply; cause continued.

Prather vs. Chicago Southern Railway Co.; appellant's motion to extend time to file record, abstracts, and briefs to Sept. 1 allowed; appellee allowed; time extended to first day of September term to file briefs; cause continued.

Botts vs. People; motion for supersedeas denied.

Bellinger et al. vs. Barrett et al.; motion by plaintiff to set aside order of April 13.

Power et al. vs. Rose, secretary of state; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.

Gompher et al. vs. Browning et al.; Motion by defendant for rule on plaintiff to file abstract of record instanter, and motion by plaintiff to extend time for filing abstracts and briefs.

Earp et al. vs

TWO CENT DROP IN WHEAT

TRADERS FEAR EARLY MOVEMENT OF NEW CROP.

Advices from the Fields Generally Report Improvement in Prospective Yields and Weather Is Still Favorable for Early Harvest—Outside Markets Weak and Cash Prices in Kansas City Tumble Sharply—Big Traders Active in Corn.

Fears of an early movement of new wheat to market, which would force a collapse of the high cash premiums prevailing and have a bearish effect on the July price as well, pervaded all markets of the country yesterday, and their result in the local pit was a general selling fever and a sheer break of 2½c in the July to 88c, the lowest price at which it has sold. There were occasional breathing spells in the decline, but no reaction of moment, and the close was only ¼c above the bottom. September lost 1¼c to 81c bid.

The southwestern markets, which are nearest to a movement of new wheat and nearest also to the reports of marked improvement in promised yields within the last few weeks in many parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska, which are becoming more numerous, led the declines at first. This market caught up with them, however, and they were passed by the northwestern markets, Minneapolis declining 4c for cash and July wheat, while Duluth lost 5c.

Favorable weather and crop advices were the patent influences, although possible difficulties in financing high priced wheat holdings in the northwest were suggested as added reasons for the exceptional weakness in those markets. Snow's prediction the government crop report to be issued Saturday would show a winter wheat condition of 90 and a spring wheat condition of 95 made the break easier.

Bulls Not Aggressive.

There was selling for the southwestern and for the northwestern trade, liquidation by local longs, and no aggressive support at any time. Rankin was a buyer at one or two steps of the decline, but was thought to have sold through brokers later and also to have sold in other markets. Cash premiums here were maintained, sales to millers, 38,000 bu. In other markets cash prices were relatively weak, No. 2 hard in Kansas City reported 3c to 4c lower and off grades even weaker. There were private estimates of a yield of 85,000,000 bu for Kansas, of 40,000,000 bu for Nebraska, and of 30,000,000 bu for Oklahoma.

Receipts northwest were larger than a year ago, but total primary receipts were 199,000 bu, compared with 269,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were 50,000 bu. Minneapolis stocks decreased only 100,000 bu for four days. Private cables asserted there was no damage to the crop of Austria-Hungary and the Liverpool market was steady to ¼d higher. World's stocks of breadstuffs were estimated to increase 19,844,000 bu during May, compared with a decrease of 11,509,000 bu in May, 1904.

Big Trade in Corn.

The trade seemed more important than anything in the news of the market in corn. There was a little bulge at the start on strong Liverpool cables and buying by Patten, but Armour had corn to supply the trade in large lots and there was a drop of ⅝c from top, mainly on this selling. Most of this loss was regained on one rally, but the market closed ⅝c lower for the day. The old July ranged from 51⅝c to 50¾c and closed at 51¼c bid.

Patten took 600,000 bu or more openly, over half of it from Valentine, who sold fully as much. Rankin took some of the Armour offerings. On the break to 51c Comstock was a liberal seller and some of the earlier Armour sales were bought back. McReynolds, Sterling, and Rosenbaum were commission sellers, Logan-Bryan and Harris-Scotten good buyers. Some of the selling was against purchases of cash corn from Nebraska, the first in some time. As a rule country acceptances were reported light. Cash prices ruled ¼c to ⅜c higher for most of the sales, but closed unchanged. Most of the shipping business was done by the holders of the No. 2 corn, 410,000 bu, including 85,000 bu for direct export. Receipts continue light, 105 cars inspected in and 275 estimated. Primary points had 624,000 bu, compared with 948,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were 176,000 bu, export sales at the seaboard, 148,000 bu. Liverpool futures were ⅝d higher.

July Oats on Tap.

Local longs had oats for sale, and the market declined ⅝c for July and ¼-¼c for September, with only a fractional rally at the close. Clear weather and the generally favorable tenor of the crop news exerted some influence over traders, as also did weakness in other grains. There was a fairly good shipping demand from the east, with sales 150,000 bu, and prices on the sample tables were steady to ⅛c higher early, but only steady later. Local receipts were 107 cars, and the estimate for today is 148 cars. Northern Grain company and Buckley were buyers of July on the decline and Ware-Leland and Woodbury bought September. McReynolds and Rosenbaum Grain were sellers, the latter supposed to be acting for Cudahy.

Cudahy a Seller of Pork.

In provisions demand was on the wane and offerings from scattered local longs reached a fairly liberal total, and the result was declining prices and final losses amounting to 12½@15c in pork and 5@7½c in lard and ribs. Part of the selling suggested the Cudahys, the offerings mainly of pork. Farnum and Barrell were sellers of ribs and lard. On the break Armour and the Anglo were buyers, the latter taking September lard. There were receipts of 32,000 hogs at the yards and 33,000 are estimated for today. Prices were firm early and easy later. At the leading western packing points there were 99,400 hogs, compared with 79,700 last year. Shipping demand for product remained slow. Liverpool quoted an advance of 6d in Cumberland sides.

Small Markets Unchanged.

Rye was steady, July 66c bid and September sold at 62c. No. 2 car lots sold at 70c. No receipts were posted.

There was an easy tone in barley without quotable change in prices, malting sales ranging from 42@50c and screenings from 28@40c. Receipts were 16 cars.

Flaxseed ruled steady. No. 1 northwestern was $1.47 and No. 1 was $1.30. There were no receipts here, 3 cars at Minneapolis, and 2 at Duluth.

Timothy seed held steady. Spot prime was $2.85 and September $3.00 bid and $3.10 asked. Country lots were quotable from $2.40@2.80. Prime clover seed was quoted at $11.75@12.25.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing— June 7.	June 6.
July	88-¼-¾	88-¼-¼	86	86¼	88¼
Sept	82¾-½-¾	82¾-¾	81	81-¼	82½-¾
Dec	82	82¾	81	81½	82

CORN.

*July	51⅝-¾	51¾	50-⅝	51¼	51½-¾
*Sept	50⅝	51	50¼-⅜	50⅝	51
†Sept	50¾-¾	50⅝	49⅝-¾	49⅝-50	50⅜
*Dec	49¾-50-¼	50-¼	49¼	49½	49½
†Dec	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	46½-¾

†Old. *New.

OATS.

July	31⅝-¾-¾	31⅝-¾	31	31-¼	31⅝
Sept	29-¼	29⅜	28¾-⅜	28⅝	28⅝

MESS PORK.

July	12.75	12.75	12.67½	12.67½	12.80
Sept	13.05	13.05	12.95	12.97½	13.10

LARD.

July	7.42½	7.40	7.35	7.37½	7.42½
Sept	7.62½	7.62½	7.50	7.55	7.62½

SHORT RIBS.

July	7.42½	7.42½	7.37½	7.40	7.45
Sept	7.67½	7.70	7.65	7.65	7.72½

Movement of Produce.

Receipts and shipments of produce for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts— 1905	1904	Shipments— 1905	1904
Flour, brls..	30,100	28,570	11,429	15,000
Wheat, bu..	5,000	47,000	51,000	21,000
Corn, bu....	417,400	753,700	470,993	125,856
Oats, bu.....	369,700	321,500	258,482	104,382
Rye, bu.....	2,000	5,000	2,000	.....
Barley, bu..	85,728	56,800	11,441	4,200
Grass seed, lbs..	40,000	4,368	150	19,200
Flax seed, bu..	.....	12,000	.....	21,010
Timothy seed, lbs..	41,220	47,200	163,855	27,060
Clover seed, lbs..	.....	1,800	.....	557
Hay, tons.....	78,000	247,000	640	149,920
Coal, lbs.....	597,055	672,450	2,124,502	2,981,381
Coke, lbs.....	.....	270	3,144	3,621
Lumber, lbs..	1,248,321	984,489	3,560,097	4,106,585

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

There was no material change in cash premiums in this market, but the decline in cash prices in other markets was more precipitate than in the futures. Local cash sales were 38,000 bu mixed lots, including 5,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.03 f. o. b. No. 2 hard was quoted at $1.02 f. o. b., and No. 1 northern in store was 25c over July. At Minneapolis there was a drop of 4c in No. 1 northern to $1.11¼ in store, and Duluth declined 4¾c to $1.11¼, and reported a sale of 30,000 bu low grade spring to eastern mills. Kansas City prices were off 4@5c. No. 2 hard 96c@$1.00, with demand slow. At St. Louis No. 2 red declined 1¾c to 91¼c in store. There was a good demand for corn for shipment, total sales 410,000 bu, including 85,000 bu for direct export. The total included a cargo of 60,000 bu No. 2 corn at 54½c c. i. f. Buffalo. Prices on the sample tables were ¼@¾c up. Oats sales were 150,000 bu white clipped.

Crop Expert Snow advises Knight-Donnelley: "From our own country advices we believe the government report on June 10 will show a winter wheat condition of about 90 or a little more than two points decline. Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri will be lower than last month, but the other important states will show small change. The acreage of spring wheat is likely to show a small increase over last year, possibly as much as 3 per cent, bringing the official estimate up to perhaps 17,500,000 acres. The condition will be high in all states, and should show an average of at least 95. The government estimate of spring wheat acreage has proven too low for a number of years, and in our opinion will be fully 2,500,000 acres too small this year if reported as above indicated."

Samples of the southwestern crop advices which made a weak wheat market still weaker were the following from Kansas City to Milman-Bodman: "Four Oklahoma millers on 'change predict 20,000,000 bu to 30,000,000 bu for Oklahoma. Will be shipping new hard winter 18th or 20th of June. Good quality expected. Two millers from Wellington, Kas., Sumner county, say wheat improved daily during last two weeks. Expected 2,000,000 bu, now look for 4,000,000 bu. Warkentine of Newton, Kas., looks for 85,000,000 bu for Kansas." A St. Louis message to Bartlett-Frazier said: "Teasdale's correspondents over the state estimate that there will be about 50 per cent more wheat than last year," but added to that farmers will not sell at less than 75c to 80c per bu.

The Central Granaries company of Lincoln, Neb., wired Gifford as to crop prospects: "Present outlook good in Nebraska, both for wheat and corn. Indications are for a yield of 35,000,000 bu to 40,000,000 bu wheat in this state. (Yield of 1904 was 31,500,000 bu.) Our territory in northwestern Kansas promises even better."

A late Kansas City message to Logan-Bryan said: "Millers' convention here today, and they say they are sold way ahead on flour, and the buyers won't let them ship, showing stocks are piled up. This, with ideal weather conditions, keeps all classes of cash wheat handlers from buying anything. There is a half million wheat here unsold, and as elevator people want to clean this up before new wheat comes in it hung heavily on the market. The fact is the weather has been perfect, and if it continues we will have enough wheat to make our markets go to an export basis early."

The estimate of world's stocks of breadstuffs by B. F. Howard of the Trade Bulletin shows a decrease during May of 19,844,000 bu, compared with a loss of 17,253,000 bu in April and of 11,509,000 bu in May last year. The totals are given as follows:

	June 1. '05. bu.	May 1. '05. bu.	June 1. '04. bu.
Aft'at for Europe	44,080,000	44,080,000	32,480,000
In store, Europe	35,300,000	41,010,000	36,020,000
In store, Arg'tina	4,784,000	4,784,000	4,448,000
In store, A'str'lia	5,810,000	4,880,000	5,144,000
In store, America	48,257,000	59,721,000	49,758,000
Totals	138,811,000	155,655,000	147,850,000

Kansas City reported offerings of new No. 2 hard wheat for shipment to that market first half of July at 80c. This was one of the reasons for the weak tone in the local market. At that figure and the closing price of July wheat here there would be a profit in shipping the wheat to this market to fill July sales, and the average bull is inclined to shy at the prospect of getting real wheat with a big crop coming on.

Unconfirmed rumors from Minneapolis intimated that banks there which had money loaned on "high priced" wheat had asked to have the loans taken up. This was advanced as an explanation of the marked weakness in prices there. After the close of the market curb prices declined 1½c. Watson was said to have sold 1,500,000 bu puts and Lewis bought them.

Broomhall cabled: "General rains have occurred in southeast Russia, and the spring crops have probably been saved. Winter wheat and rye have suffered severely. The Italian government proposes a reduction in the import duty on flour to the extent of 16c a brl. The duty is still high in comparison with the duty on wheat."

The committee to look into the charges filed by H. C. Avery against Bartlett-Frazier of running a corner in May corn contrary to the rules of the board was appointed yesterday. The directors chosen were: J. H. Ware, J. Crighton, and Finley Barrell.

W. H. Bartlett leaves today for his ranch at Vermejo, N. M., with a party of friends for an outing. Among those who will disport themselves on new crop broncbos are Noel S. Munn, G. P. Merrick, Will Clough, J. L. Silsbee, and Fred Horton.

Millers are evidently using the high priced wheat at Minneapolis more sparingly. Although receipts there are running light stocks are not decreasing to any extent, the estimated change for four days a decrease of only 100,000 bu.

Kalb cabled Slaughter from Copenhagen: "Austria-Hungary wheat crop not seriously damaged at present." A cable from Rosario said: "Argentine weather favorable."

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 7 cars; corn, 275 cars; oats, 148 cars; rye, none; barley, 25 cars; hogs, 33,000 head.

Inspection.

	No. 2 Standard and better.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Pork, brls....	14	250		264
Lard, lbs.....	1,181,600	44,050	631,554	820,284

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 Standard and better.	No. 3.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat.	...	...	...	...
Spring wheat	...	...	...	...
Corn	42	66	62	195
Oats	23	25	46	17	107
Rye	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	12	4	16
Totals ...	64	23	144	87	318

Inspected out: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 6,900 bu; No. 2 red, 8,300 bu; No. 3, Colorado, 1,000 bu; No. 1 northern, 4,000 bu; No. 2 spring, 5,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, 17,175 bu; No. 4, 7,800 bu. Oats—Standard, 1,325 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—No. 2 hard, 1 car; No. 2 red, 3 cars; No. 3 red, 1 car; No. 1 northern, 10 cars. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 5 cars and 190,150 bu; No. 3 yellow, 17 cars and 32,000 bu; No. 3 white, 2 cars and 23,000 bu; No. 2, 45,000 bu; No. 3, 25,000. Oats—No. 2 white, 2 cars; No. 3 white, 2 cars. Inspected in by lake and canal: Corn—No. 3 yellow, 2,500 bu.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Firm. Hard spring [favorite brands], $6.20: hard patents [in wood], $5.30@5.50; straight [export bags], $4.60@4.70; clear [export bags], $3.90@3.70; soft winter patents [export bags], $4.70@4.80; straights, $4.50@4.60; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.60; clear [export bags], $3.70@4.20; rye flour, brls, $4.00@4.35; sacks, $3.80@4.10.

WINTER WHEAT—Steady. Sales in store and to go: Mixed lots, 7,000 bu on p. t. Free on board: No. 4 red, 87c; No. 2 red, 5,000 bu, at $1.03; No. 2 hard, 2,000 bu, at $1.02.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales free on board: No. 4, 93c.

CORN—¼@¾c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 285,000 bu for shipment on p. t.. No. 3, 52¼c; No. 3 yellow, 53½c; No. 4, 52c. Sales on track and free on board: No grade sold 46½@52c; No. 4, 50¼@53½c; No. 3, 52¼@53¼c; No. 2 yellow, 53¼@54c; No. 3 white, 52¾@53½c; No. 2 white, 53c; cars, 49c. Billed through: No. 4, 51@52¼c; No. 2, 51¼@52¼c; No. 3 yellow, 52¾@53c; No. 2, 51½c; No. 2 yellow, 53¾@53c; No. 3 white, 51½@51¾c; No. 2 white, 51¾c.

OATS—Steady, ¼c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 32c; standard, 33c; No. 2 white, 32½c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 30@31½c; No. 3 white, 31¾@32¾c; standard, 32@33c; No. 2, 30½@31c; No. 2 white, 32¾@33¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 30c; No. 4 white, 31¼@31¾c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 3 white, 32@32¾c; standard, 32@32½c; No. 2, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½c.

RYE—Easy. Sales free on board: No. 2, 70c.

BARLEY—Draggy. Sales free on board: Screenings, 29@41c; barley, 44@49c. Billed through: Barley, 46c.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Cash lots: Mess pork, $12.65@12.70; lard, $7.27½@7.30; ribs, $7.35@7.45, according to weight.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.75@19.00; extra mess beef, $9.50@10.00; plate beef, $10.25@11.25; extra plate beef, $10.75@11.75. Tallow—Steady at 5¼@5½c for edible, 4¼@5c for prime packers, 4¾@4¼c for city renderers, 4¼@4¾c prime country, 3¾@3¾c for dark. Oleo-Stearine in moderate demand and quotably steady at 7¾@7¾c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3¼@3¾c for brown, 3¾@3¾c for yellow, 3¾@3¾c for house, 4@4¼c for B white, and 4¾@4¾c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash pork brls, 82½@85c; oak pork brls, 92½@95c; lard tierces, $1.17½@1.20. Sales were: 500 lard tierces, $1.15.

WHISKY—Steady on a basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

HAY—Dull. Receipts, 981 tons. Shipments, 14 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $8.00@12.50. Free on board: Not graded timothy, $10.00@12.00.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $10.00@11.00; wheat straw, $6.50@7.00; oat straw, $7.00@7.50. Sales op track: Tangled rye, $10.50; oat, $7.00. Free on board and switched: Tangled rye, $10.50@11.00.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Wheat—Receipts, 21,000 bu. Spot irregular; No. 2 red, $1.05 bid in store; No. 1 northern, Duluth, $1.10¾ f. o. b. afloat. Wheat acted weak today, losing about 2c a bu. Stop loss orders in considerable volume were caught by the break, and last prices were 1@1¾c net lower.

Corn—Receipts, 35,475 bu; exports, 61,155 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 58½c elevator and 58¾c f. o. b. afloat. Options steady at first, but later declined.

Oats—Receipts, 208,500 bu; exports, 3,545 bu. Spot quiet; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs, 35@35½c; clipped white, 36@40 lbs, 36½@40c.

Cottonseed oil—Barely steady. Prime yellow, 29@29½c.

Sugar—Raw steady. Fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c; molasses sugar, 3½c. Refined steady.

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed dull; middling uplands, 8.40c; middling gulf, 8.65c; sales, 4,253 bales. Futures opened steady and closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close
June	.....	7.85	.....	7.85	7.82
July	7.85	7.93	7.80	7.93	7.90
August	7.89	7.98	7.83	7.98	7.92
September	7.83	8.03	7.88	8.03	7.96
October	8.02	8.08	7.97	8.08	8.04
November	.....	.....	8.12	8.08	8.12	8.08

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot, Rio, quiet; No. 7 invoice, 7¾c; mild quiet; Cordova, 10@13c. Futures opened steady at unchanged prices. Buying by shorts caused some irregularity toward the close and final prices were 5 points higher on November, but generally unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 86,000 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing close.	Previous close.
July	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.25	6.30
September	6.45	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.45
October	6.55	6.60	6.50	6.50	6.55
December	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.65	6.70
January	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.65	6.70

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Cotton in increased demand; prices 2 points lower. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, none. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed barely steady.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Wheat—Spot, nominal; futures, quiet; July, 6s 10d; September, 6s 8d; December, 6s 7¾d. Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, 4s 7½d; futures, quiet; July, 4s 7d; September, nominal.

Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 7.—Wheat was heavy. July closed at $1.08¼, September at 84¼c. Cash wheat was in fairly good demand. Close: On track, No. 1 hard, $1.13¾; No. 1 northern, $1.11¼. Flax—Demand good and prices firm. Closing prices were $1.46¾. Bran—In bulk, $12.50.

DULUTH, Minn., June 7.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 northern, $1.11¼; July, $1.11¼. Flax—To arrive and on track, $1.46. Oats—To arrive and on track, 31c. Rye—To arrive and on track, 78c. Barley—39½@41c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 northern, $1.13@1.14; July, 86¾c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 82@83¼c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 51c. Oats—1¼@1½c lower. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 52@53c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 91¼c; track, $1.04@1.05. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 50½c; track, 51½@52c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—Close: Wheat—July, 75½c; cash, No. 2 hard, 96c@$1.00; No. 2 red, 99c@$1.00. Corn—Lower; July, 46⅝@46¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 31¼@32¼c.

PEORIA, Ill., June 7.—Corn—Strong; No. 3 yellow, 51¾@52c; No. 3, 51½c; No. 4, 50½c; no grade, 48½c. Oats—Strong; No. 3 white, 31¼c.

TOLEDO, O., June 7.—Clover seed—October, $5.70; prime alsike, $7.40; prime timothy, $1.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

A heavy run of cattle yesterday found buyers indifferent, and the result was another decline in prices at the stockyards market. Steers generally were 10c lower, and the weakness in butcher cattle was even more marked. In some instances buyers forced concessions of 25c.

After a good opening the hog market developed an easier tone, and the close found values about steady. In a few cases sales at a decline were reported. The top was $5.47½, which was exceptional.

The market for sheep and lambs was fairly strong. Lambs were most active, and scored an advance of from 15c to 25c. Sheep prices showed no quotable change, but were strong.

Cattle.

The cattle market continued weak yesterday and prices took a tumble. Stockers and feeders, however, sold about steady. Calves were slow and closed 25c lower. Quotations:

Good to choice steers	$5.70@6.25
Common to good steers	4.75@5.70
Inferior to common steers	4.40@4.75
Good to fancy cows and heifers	4.25@5.20
Fair to choice feeders	4.35@5.00
Fair to choice stockers	3.10@4.40
Good cutting and fair beef cows	3.00@4.00
Common to good canning cows	1.40@2.00
Bulls, poor to choice	2.75@4.80
Calves, common to fair	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to choice	5.50@6.25

Hogs.

Hogs opened strong, but an easier tone developed before the market closed. Quotations:

Good to choice shipping	$5.35@5.45
Good to choice butcher weights	5.35@5.45
Good to choice heavy mixed	5.25@5.32½
Heavy packing	5.20@5.27½
Light mixed	5.35@5.42½
Good to choice 155@250 lb weights	5.30@5.45
Poor to choice pigs	4.50@5.25

HOG PURCHASES.

Anglo-Am	2,750	S. & S.	1,575
Armour & Co.	5,000	R. & O.	825
Boyne & Co.	750	Small dealers	600
Boyd-Lunham	1,575		
Continental	775	Total	20,725
G. H. Ham'd Co.	925	Shippers bought	7,000
N. Morris & Co.	1,925	Left unsold	4,500
Swift & Co.	3,425		

Sheep and Lambs.

Sheep and lambs were strong and active. Lamb values advanced. Quotations:

Export wethers, shorn	$4.70@4.90
Fair to prime wethers	4.50@4.60
Fair to prime ewes	4.40@4.60
Yearlings, fair to fancy	5.25@5.60
Culls, ewes, poor to fair	3.00@4.00
Bucks, and stags	2.50@3.50
Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn	5.50@6.60
Native lambs, culls and fair class, shorn	4.25@5.25
Western lambs, shorn	5.25@6.60
Western lambs, medium to prime	6.75@7.25
Western lambs, poor to fair	5.85@6.40

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,287 head. Steers, steady to 10c lower; bulls, slow, closing 10c lower; cows, steady to strong. Calves—Receipts, 5,315 head. Veals, firm to 25c higher; buttermilk, 25c to 50c higher, in light supply. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,307 head. Good handy sheep, steady; heavy and coarse do lower; clearlings, steady. Hogs—Receipts, 5,501 head. Firmer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head, including 1,200 southern. Weak to 10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 12,500 head; 2½@5c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head. Slow, steady.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,788 head. Steady to 10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 9,091 head; 5¼c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 5,411 head. Active to steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head, including 3,000 Texans. Lower. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head. Steady. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head. Strong.

OMAHA, Neb., June 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700 head; 10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head. Steady to strong. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200 head; slow to 10c lower.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Buying by operators in the dry goods market has been of fair average, but those who have not visited this market still declare their lack of faith in the situation and are inclined to hold aloof, predicting a decline.

Metals—Spot tin in London was unchanged at £136 7s 6d and a shade higher at £135 2s 6d for futures. Locally the situation is strong; prices are high and buyers show a disposition to wait for a decline, with the result that the market rules quiet. Spot is quoted at 29.87½. Copper is lower abroad, closing at £65 11s 3d for spot and futures. Locally the market remains unchanged. Lead was unchanged at £12 18s 9d in London and $4.50@4.60 in the local market. Spelter was unchanged on both markets. Iron closed at 49s 4d in Glasgow and at 45s 6d in Middlesboro. Locally iron is unchanged.

Butter—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 13,207 lbs. In Philadelphia—Steady; extra western creamery, 25@25½c; extra nearby prints, 26c.

Eggs—Quiet, unchanged; receipts, 22,813 cases. In Philadelphia—Nearby fresh, 17c; western fresh, 17@17½c.

Poultry—Alive, steady; western spring chickens, 24c; fowls, 15c; turkeys, 12c. Dressed, steady; western broilers, 20@35c; fowls, 10@13½c; turkeys, 12@15c.

BAG COMPANY TO BORROW

DIRECTORS RECOMMEND A $5,000,000 ISSUE OF BONDS.

Proceeds to Be Used for Purchase of Timber Lands, Erecting New Plants, and Retiring Floating Debt—Stock Exchange Governing Committee Appoints Officers—Chicago Subway Shares Active and Prices Irregular.

Directors of the Union Bag and Paper company have voted to recommend to the shareholders the issuance of $5,000,000 5 per cent twenty-five year bonds for the purpose of purchasing timber lands, erecting new plants, and retiring the floating debt. It is proposed to issue $3,000,000 at once, reserving the remainder in the treasury for future needs. The bonds may be retired on any interest date at 105 after sixty days' notice. A sinking fund of 2 per cent per annum on the outstanding bonds is to be provided for. The continued advance in the price of timber lands and cordwood furnished the first motive for issuing the bonds.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used to buy between 1,800 and 2,000 square miles of timber and logs already cut in territory tributary to the St. Lawrence river, near Montreal. Also to build a new paper mill at Sandy Hill, a new pulp mill and water power at Hadley, and to take up a floating indebtedness of about $600,000. In cash and logs, which are available in cash, the company will have a working capital amply sufficient to meet all its requirements and take advantage of all opportunities to use the same.

The owners of the larger timber tract, containing 1,200 square miles, have agreed to take 50 per cent of the purchase price in the company's bonds. With the timber will also be taken over two sawmill plants with an active and prosperous lumber business. The logs or pulp from these new purchases can be delivered at the company's main plant at Sandy Hill on the Hudson river almost entirely by water, thus saving a large item in transportation. The saving to the company in owning its timber and in building the mills, over and above the sinking fund, will be, it is estimated, about $50,000 a year.

New Stock Exchange Officers.

The governing committee of the Chicago stock exchange yesterday made its annual appointments as follows:

Vice president—James J. Townsend.
Secretary, chairman, and manager of the clearing house—W. B. Wrenn.
Vice chairman—Charles B. Eggleston.
Members of governing committee to fill vacancies—H. D. Sturtevant and A. J. Whipple.

The vacancies were caused by the retirement from the governing committee of Benjamin R. Cahn and Henry C. Hackney.

W. B. Wrenn succeeds himself as secretary and chairman of the exchange. He has filled the important position to the satisfaction of all the members.

New National Banks in May.

The report of the controller of the currency on the organization of national banks during May shows there were chartered forty-nine banks with capital aggregating $2,780,000, an increase in the number of banks, but a decrease in the amount of new capital as compared with the record for April, when forty-two banks were chartered with capital aggregating $4,420,000. Of the new banks chartered during May, twenty-nine with capital aggregating $745,000 were banks with individual capital of less than $50,000 and twenty with capital aggregating $1,985,000 were banks of individual capital of $50,000 or more. Twenty-five of these banks were new organizations, twenty-two were reorganizations of state and private banks, and two were conversions of state banks.

The greatest increase in the number of banks and in capital was in the middle western states, where there were organized ten banks of the smaller class and seven of the larger with capital aggregating $1,385,000. The southern states rank second with six banks of the smaller class and four of the larger with capital aggregating $515,000. The western states were third. One of the new banks of the Pacific section was a bank of $50,000 capital in Alaska, making the second national bank that has been organized in that territory.

Dividends Declared.

The Atchison railway company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Aug. 1. Books close June 30 and reopen Aug. 2.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the stock of the Manhattan railway company will be paid July 16. Books close June 28 and reopen July 10.

Directors of the Strowger Automatic Telephone exchange yesterday declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 50c per share, payable July 1.

The Union Railways Investment company of San Francisco has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1. Books close June 16 and reopen July 3.

American Beet Sugar company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 17.

The Maryland Coal company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 30. Books close June 17 and reopen July 1.

The Interborough Rapid Transit company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 3. The payment is ¼ of 1 per cent more than was made for the previous quarter, and is in compliance with the terms agreed to pay 1 per cent extra if earned. Books close June 12 and reopen July 3.

Directors of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 24.

Railway Earnings.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

	Earnings.	Increase.
Month May	$ 7,137,502	$ 707,503
From July 1	74,236,108	3,106,260

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA.

Fourth week May	242,972	35,445
Month	765,372	106,245
From July 1	9,385,917	657,389

CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Fourth week May	45,683	3,123
Month	137,109	12,293
From July 1	1,398,698	*41,421

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN.

Fourth week May	180,870	53,941
Month	486,005	119,270
From July 1	5,816,793	491,141

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Fourth week May	1,326,000	65,000
Month	3,362,000	190,000
From Jan. 1	15,901,222	*535,111

CENTRAL BRANCH.

Fourth week May	56,000	7,000
Month	132,000	9,000
From Jan. 1	622,689	*96,391

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.

Fourth week May	157,242	20,914
Month	486,366	41,900
From July 1	5,065,813	207,998

*Decrease.

New York Curb Transactions.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Can pfd	800	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	65⅝
Beth. Steel	200	31	31	30½	30¾
B. C. Copper	3,200	7¼	7¾	7	7
Chi. Subway	4,300	67	69¾	67	69¼
Gn. Copper	4,700	23¼	24⅛	23¼	24⅛
Gn. Gold	6,200	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Int. Marine	200	10	10¼	10	10¼
Interborough	2,900	203	205	203	204
Mackay Co. pfd	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
M. & B	600	2 1-32	2 1-32	2 1-32	2 1-32
Nor. Sec	900	162¾	162¾	161¾	162¾
Stand. Oil	25	606	606	606	606
United Copper	1,000	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝
U. S. Leas., W.	541	40¾	41	40¾	41
Do pfd	100	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AUTOMOBILES	Col. 2, page 12
AUCTION SALES	Col. 2, page 12
ACCOUNTANTS	Col. 2, page 12
BUSINESS PERSONAL	Col. 2, page 11
BOARD AND LODGING	Col. 2, page 12
" "	Col. 3, page 12
BOARD WANTED	Col. 3, page 12
BUSINESS CARDS	Col. 4, page 12
BOATS, YACHTS, ETC	Col. 4, page 12
BUSINESS CHANCES	Col. 4, page 12
BICYCLES	Col. 4, page 12
BUILDING MATERIAL	Col. 4, page 12
BILLIARD TABLES, ETC	Col. 4, page 12
BARTER AND EXCHANGE	Col. 4, page 12
CARRIAGES	Col. 4, page 12
CASTOFF CLOTHING	Col. 5, page 12
CLEANERS, DYERS, ETC	Col. 5, page 12
CLAIRVOYANTS	Col. 5, page 12
CARPETS, RUGS, ETC	Col. 5, page 12
COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC	Col. 5, page 12
DANCING SCHOOLS	Col. 5, page 12
DETECTIVE AGENCIES	Col. 5, page 12
DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY	Col. 5, page 12
EXCURSIONS AND TRAVEL	Col. 5, page 12
FINANCIAL	Col. 5, page 12
FUNERAL TRAINS	Col. 2, page 11
HELP WANTED—MALE	Col. 4, page 11
" " "	Col. 5, page 11
" " "	Col. 6, page 11
" " "	Col. 7, page 11
" " "	Col. 1, page 12
HELP WANTED—FEMALE	Col. 1, page 12
" " "	Col. 2, page 12
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	Col. 5, page 12
HORSES AND CARRIAGES	Col. 5, page 12
INSTRUCTION	Col. 6, page 12
LOST AND FOUND	Col. 3, page 11
LAWYERS	Col. 6, page 12
LIFE INSURANCE LOANS	Col. 6, page 12
LEASEHOLDS	Col. 6, page 12
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	Col. 7, page 12
MEDICAL	Col. 7, page 12
MINES AND MINING	Col. 6, page 12
MACHINERY	Col. 6, page 12
MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS	Col. 6, page 12
MONUMENTS	Col. 2, page 11
OFFICE SUPPLIES	Col. 7, page 12
OPTICIANS	Col. 7, page 12
" "	Col. 1, page 13
PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS	Col. 1, page 13
PATENTS—PATENT ATTORNEYS	Col. 1, page 13
PARTNERS WANTED	Col. 3, page 11
PERSONAL	Col. 1, page 13
PHOTOGRAPHY	Col. 1, page 13
PENSIONS	Col. 1, page 13
PRINTING	Col. 1, page 13
POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC	Col. 1, page 13
REAL ESTATE—CITY	Col. 1, page 13
REAL ESTATE—SOUTH SIDE	Col. 1, page 13
" " "	Col. 2, page 13
REAL ESTATE—WEST SIDE	Col. 2, page 13
REAL ESTATE—NORTH SIDE	Col. 2, page 13
REAL ESTATE—N. W. SIDE	Col. 2, page 13
REAL ESTATE—MFG. PROPERTY	Col. 2, page 13
REAL ESTATE—SUBURBAN	Col. 2, page 13
REAL ESTATE—RESORTS	Col. 2, page 13
REAL ESTATE—FARM LANDS	Col. 3, page 13
REAL ESTATE—COUNTRY	Col. 3, page 13
REAL ESTATE—FRUIT LANDS	Col. 3, page 13
REAL ESTATE WANTED	Col. 3, page 13
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE	Col. 3, page 13
REAL ESTATE LOANS	Col. 3, page 13
" " "	Col. 4, page 13
RAILROAD TIME TABLES	Col. 6, page 9
SITUATIONS—MALE	Col. 2, page 11
" "	Col. 7, page 9
SITUATIONS—FEMALE	Col. 4, page 11
STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES	Col. 5, page 13
SEWING MACHINES	Col. 5, page 13
SAFES	Col. 5, page 13
STEAMSHIP LINES	Col. 6, page 13
" "	Col. 7, page 13
TO RENT—HOUSES	Col. 4, page 12
TO RENT—ROOMS	Col. 4, page 12
" "	Col. 5, page 12
TO RENT—FLATS	Col. 4, page 12
" "	Col. 5, page 12
TO RENT—STORES	Col. 5, page 12
TO RENT—OFFICES, ETC	Col. 5, page 12
TO RENT—BUILDINGS	Col. 5, page 12
TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS	Col. 5, page 12
TYPEWRITERS	Col. 6, page 13
TAILORS' CUTTING SCHOOLS	Col. 6, page 13
TAILORS' MACHINES	Col. 6, page 13
TUNING, ETC	Col. 6, page 13
TYPEWRITING	Col. 6, page 13
WANTED—FLATS	Col. 5, page 12
WANTED, JEWELRY, ETC	Col. 5, page 12
WANTED TO BUY	Col. 6, page 13

DEATHS.

WOHLGEMUTH—Frank, June 5, husband of Rosalie. Funeral, 4517 Dearborn-st., Thursday, at 10 a. m., to St. Elisabeth's church, Oakwoods.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R., leaves Polk-st. depot (Polk and Dearborn-sts.) daily at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 7.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

Illinois—Fair Thursday, warmer in northeast portion, Friday fair, variable winds becoming northeast and fresh.

Ohio—Fair Thursday, Friday fair, warmer, fresh west winds becoming variable.

Upper Michigan—Fair Thursday, warmer in east portion, Friday fair, variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Thursday, Friday fair, warmer, variable winds.

Indiana—Fair Thursday, warmer in north and central portions, Friday fair, warmer, fresh northerly winds becoming variable.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair, warmer Thursday, Friday fair.

Wisconsin—Fair Thursday, warmer in west and south portions, Friday fair, warmer in east portion, winds becoming southerly and fresh.

Missouri—Partly cloudy Thursday, showers at night or Friday in southwest portion, fair in north and east portions.

Minnesota—Fair Thursday, warmer in west and south portions, Friday fair, fresh southerly winds.

Iowa—Fair, warmer Thursday, Friday fair.

Nebraska—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 7, 7 p. m.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in 24 hours.	State of Sky.
Abilene	88	92	S.E.		Clear
Albany	48	58	E.	.20	Rain
Alpena	62	70	N.W.	.38	Clear
Atlanta	72	80	N.W.		Clear
Amarillo	82	78	S.E.	.32	Fair
Battleford	74	76	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Bismarck	68	70	S.E.		Clear
Buffalo	52	64	N.W.	.40	Rain
Boston	50	52	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cairo	80	86	N.W.		Clear
Calgary	50	70	S.W.	.04	Rain
Charles City	62	64	N.E.		Clo'dy
Charlotte	80	92	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Cheyenne	58	78	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Chicago	58	58	N.		Clear
Cincinnati	68	80	N.W.	.68	Clear
Cleveland	54	62	N.W.	.42	Clo'dy
Concordia	76	86	E.		Clear
Davenport	68	70	E.		Clear
Denver	64	76	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Des Moines	66	76	N.		Clear
Detroit	60	64	N.W.		Clear
Devils Lake	66	68	S.		Clear
Dodge	78	86	S.E.		Clo'dy
Dubuque	70	70	E.		Clear
Duluth	70	72	W.	Tr.	Clear
El Paso	76	86	S.	.22	Clo'dy
Escanaba	66	70	N.	.08	Clear
Galveston	82	86	S.		Clear
Grand Rapids	62	70	N.	Tr.	Clear
Green Bay	60	66	N.	.66	Clear
Havre	78	78	E.		Fair
Helena	70	74	N.	.04	Fair
Huron	68	70	E.		Clear
Indianapolis	60	72	N.	.16	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	82	90	S.E.		Clear
Kansas City	76	76	S.E.		Clear
Little Rock	86	90	S.E.		Clear
Los Angeles	70	74	S.		Clear
Madison	66	68	S.W.		Clear
Marquette	66	68	N.W.		Clear
Memphis	84	88	W.	1.94	Fair
Medicine Hat	62	84	W.		Fair
Milwaukee	64	66	N.E.		Clear
Minnedosa	72	74	S.W.		Fair
Montgomery	88	92	W.		Clear
Montreal	50	60	S.E.	.12	Rain
Moorhead	68	72	S.	Tr.	Clear
Nashville	84	90	N.W.	.30	Clear
New Orleans	84	86	S.E.		Clear
New York City	54	60	N.E.	.16	Rain
Norfolk	76	80	S.	.04	Clear
North Platte	74	78	S.E.		Clear
Oklahoma	80	82	E.	.78	Fair
Omaha	74	74	N.		Fair
Oswego	50	58	S.E.	.94	Rain
Palestine	88	90	S.W.		Clear
Parkersburg	72	82	N.W.	.24	Fair
Philadelphia	56	66	N.	.38	Fair
Pittsburg	66	90	N.W.	1.58	Clo'dy
Pueblo	68	82	N.	.26	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	72	74	S.		Clear
Rapid City	70	80	S.		Clear
San Francisco	54	56	S.W.		Clo'dy
St. Louis	78	82	N.	Tr.	Fair
St. Paul	68	70	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Salt Lake City	82	86	S.E.		Fair
San Antonio	88	92	E.		Clear
San Diego	62	68	W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	52	66	W.	.01	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	70	72	N.		Clear
Springfield, Mo.	70	76	N.W.	.34	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	86	88	S.W.		Clear
Washington	62	64	N.E.	.30	Clo'dy
White River	68	72	N.W.		Fair
Wichita	76	80	S.W.		Clear
Williston	72	74	S.E.		Clear
Winnipeg	70	76	S.		Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 59 degrees; 9 a. m., 59; 10 a. m., 59; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 60; 1 p. m., 57; 3 p. m., 59; 6 p. m., 62. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.50.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER

USABLE LAKE VIEW — USABLE CHICAGO AVE. — USABLE 14TH ST. — USABLE HYDE PARK

All others, unsable.

Lake View tunnel supplies territory north of Belmont avenue except Norwood Park and Rogers Park.

Carter H. Harrison tunnel supplies territory south of Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, west of Western avenue.

Chicago avenue tunnel supplies territory south of Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, east of Western avenue, except the area east of Canal street.

Four mile tunnel supplies area south of the Chicago river, east of Canal street, and north of Forty-seventh street.

Hyde Park tunnel supplies territory south of Forty-seventh street.

The boundaries of these areas fluctuate a few hundred feet, according to the varying pressure at the pumping stations.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the health department yesterday:

Arcarinello, Michael, 55; 575 S. Jefferson-st., June 5
Aisleux, John J., 20; St. Ann's hospital, June 4.
Allright, Lena, 44; Cook County Insane asylum, June 5.
Bartl, Charles A., 44; 2939 Emerald-av., June 6.
Bergstrom, Oscar, 66; 89 Sedgwick-st., June 5.
Burke, Winifred, 60; 1561 Taylor-st., June 6.
Bridget, James W., 38; 45 N. Kedzie-av., June 7.
Bailey, Louisa, 2; 84 Florence-av., June 5.
Brink, Frieda, 1; 615 W. Superior-st., June 5.
Barnard, George, 39; 312 Clark-st., May 28.
Brown, Patrick, 70; 259 Ashland-blvd., June 6.
Biehl, Wilhelmina, 49; 886 Grace-st., June 5.
Cahill, Walter J., 14; 4262 Rankin-st., June 4.
Carlson, Louis, 3; 1676 N. Troy-st., June 6.
Cloonan, Bart, 42; 2969 Loomis-st., June 6.
Cohen, Benjamin, 3; Jewish home, June 6.
Carvelle, George, 3; 255 55th-st., June 6.
Corsi, Giovanni, 1; 119 Forquer-st., June 6.
Carroll, Emanuel, 27; 855 W. Monroe-st., June 6.
Curtis, A., 35; 1115 Wrightwood-av., June 5.
Czach, Sigmund, 1 month; 11748 Indiana-av., June 5.
Costello, Patrick, 58; 549 Lexington-av., June 5.
Carlson, Emil, 22; 747 Racine-av., June 6.
Cashore, Mary A., 1455 Newport-av., June 5.
Craig, John, 80; 20634 Walnut-st., June 6.
Dwyer, Martin, 79; 145 Robey-st., May 27.
Erb, Samuel, 60; 685 Ashland-av., June 5.
Elermann, Lawrence, 7 months; 6342 S. Aberdeen-st., June 5.
Figl, Minna, 23; Augustana hospital, June 6.
Flashaner, Frank J., 11 months; 842 Central Park-av., June 5.
Fillrock, Gustie, 49; 3202 Emerald-av., June 5.
Flurry, Barbara, 63; 6008 Vincennes-av., June 6.
Frapp, Alice, 21; 2 Monroe-st., June 5.
Greenlees, Mabel, 1; 600 Canal-st., June 6.
Goesink, Albert, 50; 11946 Lafayette-av., June 6.
Gaynor, John, 35; 629 W. 43th-st., June 6.
Gustafson, O. W., 37; 247 W. 23d-pl., June 6.
Gallagher, James, 41; 3916 State-st., June 6.
Gouinell, Jessie, 35; 2733 N. Ashland-av., June 6.
Harris, Leonard, 27; 297 Jackson-blvd., June 5.
Hooligan, Patrick, 7 days; 533 Wells-st., June 3.
Hamilton, baby, 17 days; Bantist hospital, June 1.
Hilbert, George, 3 days; 708 Jackson-blvd., May 31.
Hansen, Bern, 42; 791 W. Division-st., May 10.
Hockstra, Albert, 21 days; 407 105th-pl., June 6.
Johnson, Clara, 48; 2556 115th-st., June 5.
Josefowicz, Konstance, 1; 123 Front-st., June 5.
Jones, Helen, 1; 1728 Dearborn-st., June 6.
Kennedy, Bailey, 12 days; St. Luke's hospital, June 2.
Kuntz, Ernest, 50; 820 N. Park-av., June 5.
Knox, Mary, 14 days; 210 Racine-av., June 6.
Kolesel, Emily, 29; 1713 Diversey-blvd., June 5.
Krouse, Helena, 2 days; 730 W. 21st-st., June 6.
Kuharski, John, 60; Cook County hospital, June 4.
Millstein, Meyer, 1; 86 Hastings-st., June 7.
Minichowski, Dominik, 11 months; 8820 Exchange-av., June 6.
Miller, Foster, 28; 2816 La Salle-st., June 4.
McKune, Frank, 18; 445 Park-av., June 5.
Moore, Winnifred, 68; 6516 Sangamon-st., June 6.
Mayer, Mary, 73; 27 Fay-st., June 5.
McGuire, Thomas J., 9 months; 3012 State-st., June 5.
Mann, Conrad, 60; 5150 Princeton-av., June 5.
Montana, Rosina, 5 months; 240 Forquer-st., June 6.
Nixon, William, 32; 296 Orchard-st., June 5.
Nolan, Molly, 22; 277 Polk-st., June 4.
Olesen, Ola, 22; Augustana hospital, May 28.
O'Neil, Mary, 6 months; 434 W. 42d-st., June 5.
Pauly, Fred, 3 months; 114 Wood-st., May 30.
Petters, Sanders, 39; 1521 State-st., May 17.
Pzibish, Jan, 5 months; 838 22d-pl., June 5.
Paterson, Theodore, 66; 480 Claremont-av., June 5.
Reed, Katherine, 25; 87 String-st., June 5.
Rogers, Bertha, 2 days; 531 Wells-st., June 4.
Reyelts, J. H., 35; 3804 Wallace-st., June 6.
Ranaus, Martin, 3 days; 2024 Joseph-st., June 6.
Ryan, Margaret, 10; 1145 Washington-blvd., June 5.
Ryan, Malachy, 65; address unknown, June 4.
Riley, Annie, 49; 103 W. Kinzie-st., June 5.
Schneider, Dolly, 1; 4043 Milwaukee-av., June 5.
Sommerfield, Michael, 69; 3239 Leavitt-st., June 4.
Stetson, Emily, 79; 484 42d-st., June 6.
Snyder, Virginia, 6; 4061 North-av., June 6.
Sundstrom, baby, 2 days; 1015 Sheffield-av., June 5.
Sheak, Elson, 53; 1523 W. Madison-st., June 5.
Tuley, James, 58; 4624 Langley-av., June 5.
Turner, Henrietta, 50; 3834 Wentworth-av., June 5.
Unidentified man, 60; Cook County hospital, June 4
Unknown man, about 47; Cook county morgue, May 15.
Vohlgemuth, Frans, 61; 4317 Dearborn-st., June 5.
Van Booren, Renska, 41; 7900 St. Lawrence-av., June 5.
Willson, Orville, 58; 196 W. Van Buren-st., June 5.
Wirtonen, Arvie, 20; 80 Townsend-st., June 4.
Wisniewski, Edward, 2 days; 115 Front-st., June 6.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM 120 YEARS WITH THE late C. F. Jordan, undertaker. 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 953.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much; we just do business; 5 stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING CORPORATIONS WERE chartered by the secretary of state yesterday in Springfield, Ill.:

American Desk and Safe company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; incorporators, William A. Rozan, Edward H. White, Mamie Shea.

Charles W. Triggs company, Chicago; capital, $30,000; wholesale fish and oyster business; incorporators, Charles W. Triggs, William B. Walrath, Robert W. Lane.

Citizens' Mutual Telephone company, Robinson; capital, $2,400; incorporators, M. D. Mills, A. N. Link, William S. Smith.

George W. Stoneman & Co., Chicago; capital, $50,000; manufacture in wood; incorporators, George W. Stoneman, Thomas D. Huff, Horace W. Cook.

Rappal Development company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; operate a plantation; incorporators, Walter H. Bell, W. E. Hall, John H. Rappell.

Cherry Valley Cemetery association, Cherry Valley; not for profit; cemetery purposes; incorporators, Fred D. King, L. H. Brown, A. E. Davis.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, BETWEEN JOHN Crerar Library and I. C. 87th-st. station, via Rancondh-st., 2:30 p. m. Iridn. silver chatelaine watch with much worn Russian nielo finish. Finder please leave at above library.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON TAYLOR-st., between Wood and Winchester, Wednesday morning, case No. 112331; engraved "Lizzie, Jan. 1, '82." Valued as keepsake. Return to 44 Winthrop-ct. Reward.

LOST—BETWEEN 820 CLIFTON-AV. AND 1273 Wilton-av.; lady's engraved hunting case gold watch; Elgin movement. Finder return to MRS. B. A. STREEDAIN, 820 Clifton-av. Reward.

LOST—JUNE 6, ON 53D-ST. OR I. C. TRAIN, gold locket set with small diamond; $25 reward. A. H. RICHARDS, 5325 Washington-av.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND FOB, Wed. Please return to 31 Bryan-pl., or 179 S. Water-st., receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—YOU KNOW THE MOST FEARful storm would be heaven in a rowboat were you beside me, but without you—God help me. Am I not selfish? I shall do everything. N.

PERSONAL—ALWAYS AND FOREVER. YOU see, I am the unworthy one. N.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

Step in and make a selection of what you would like to wear and own. Diamond delivered on payment of a small fraction of the price. Call or write for catalog, 1,000 illustrations. Open daily to 6:30. Wednesdays and Saturdays to 10 p. m.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, and Opticians. 2d Fl., Stewart Bldg., 92 to 98 State-st. Winners of the Highest Award at the St. Louis Exposition.

PERSONAL—WANTED—FAMILIES TO JOIN in purchase of frontage on beautiful inland lake in Michigan; $1,000 cash for $1,000 and bonus of eighty acres of land to each of first twenty families purchasing. Address J 175, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—YOUR TENDER FEET WANT A square deal and a chance; that's all. You can give it to them by wearing PETERSON'S ANTI-TENDER-FOOT SHOES. Catalogue explains. M. F. PETERSON & CO., 154 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently and painlessly removed by the electric needle; scientific facial treatment. E. BURNHAM, 70 and 72 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by the electric needle; 16 years' experience. MME. BITTNER, M. D., 1407 Auditorium. Bldg., theater entrance, Van Buren-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write, or phone Wabash 1218. FREDERICK BECK & SON, 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—HAIR, MOLES, RED NOSE, PIMples, scars, etc., a specialty. Electrolysis. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 39 State-st., city.

PERSONAL—SHOES FOR THE LAME, DEformed recommend them. Send for catalogue. 54 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed; guaranteed contracts. Boston Insect Exterminator Co., 6007 Wentworth-av. Tel. Went. 599.

PERSONAL—FISH, BIRDS, ANIMALS, SPEAR, taxidermist, 89 Madison, R. 8. Phone Cent. 813. Game cases with birds for sale. $12.

PERSONAL—MISS JOHNSON, HAND AND foot specialist, with add. one corn free. 1516 Michigan-av.; phone 3245 Brown.

PERSONAL, DRUNKENNESS AND DRUG habit cured. Office 14, 163 Randolph. Tel Main 2403. Sanitarium, Edison Park. Free booklet.

PERSONAL—DR. D. DUNCAN, HOMEOPATHIC physician and surgeon, has removed to 130 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison, 3d floor.

PERSONAL—MME. NORRELL, R. 6, 184 Dearborn-st. Electrolysis. Facial, Scalp, Chiropody.

PERSONAL — WICKS, PRIVATE DETECTIVE. 1800 Wabash-av. Phone 614 South. Estab. 1871.

PERSONAL—MANICURING, ROOM 705, 185 Dearborn-st. Tel. 4900 Central.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent bookkeeper and stenographer; age 27; good appearance; 9 years' exp.; first class references; salary reasonable. Address B 256, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is a first class accountant and business man, and who has had good executive ability as an organizer; several years' corporation experience; A1 references. Address E 422, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ARE YOU NEEDING good bookkeeper, stenographer, or office asst.? Accurate, willing worker; exp.; moderate salary. Address J 263, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. BOOKKEEPER employed, desires position with wholesale or grain firm; best of references, good penman; moderate salary. Address J 321, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, AGE 29; 8 years' exp.; familiar with office work; at present employed. Call only. 2550 W. Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BOOKKEEPER; energetic young man of 24; capable to take full charge; moderate salary; best references; no agents. Address J 395, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CONNECTION WANTed by thoroughly competent and efficient bookkeeper; married man, 31 years of age; high class credentials. Address J 438, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN, 28, RELIABLE cashier and bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced in all branches of office work; reasonable salary; reference and bond. Address J 894, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPer, to write up, audit, and adjust books temporarily; moderate charges. Address H 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST CLASS POSITION; A1 bookkeeper and steno., 5 yrs.' exp.; ref.; can take charge office. J 265, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE POSITION, small salary; operate typewriter; willing, capable. Address J 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS D. E. bookkeeper is open for engagement; 8 years' experience; best of references. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS of age wishes position as bookkeeper or assistant; 4 years' exp.; state salary. J 410, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — WILL KEEP A FEW more sets of books. SPENCER, 4552 Indiana-av. Blue 1571.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; Sunday and evening work. E 2266, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER and accountant; would leave city. E 291, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21; EXP. in stock shipping, etc. J 318, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE CLERK; EXP.; A1 ref.; salary $10 to start. J 200, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH WHOLESALE drug house or manufacturing chemist, as traveling salesman; 10 years' selling and buying drug business and 4 years on road; New York and Chicago references. Address F 555, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING SALESman with wide acquaintance among the manufacturing concerns of Ill. and Ind., desires connection with a first class house; A1 references. Address J 443, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WELL acquainted with the retail grocery trade, as specialty salesman; can command a good trade; first class references. Address J 463, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN and manager would like to represent a good factory on Pacific coast. Address J 269, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED structural engineer furnishes complete designs, shop drawings for building structures, conveyors, mining and smelter plants; prompt services at reasonable rates. CONSTRUCTOR, 85 Tremont.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK, COMMERCIAL hotel, in country or resort; experienced both in meat and pastry; would like to represent a good caterer. Salary reasonable; age 35. Address R 65, Planters' Hotel, 271 S. Clark.

SITUATION WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT OR foreman, printing, binding, ruling, cutting, or charge of ruling department; have had charge of 90 people. Address J 206, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ENGINEER; BEST city license and references, out of Chicago, not far; will do some machinist work; about 35c per hour. Address H 409, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SINGLE MAN [35], good appearance, all round mechanic, can adjust self to anything; all ref. P 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DESIGNER OF ELECtrical and scientific apparatus, where ability and perseverance are appreciated. F 425, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER; NO Sunday work. JEFFREY, 635 E. 39th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NONUNION CYLinder pressman; good refs. 286, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD GENERAL draftsman; to do work home. F 120, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN; GENERal experience of 8 years. J 385, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER, VALET, EXperienced; English; refs.; wages $50. Address J 446, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED MAN, FIRST class houseman or butler; refs. ANDERSON, 2014 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEMAN, PORter, or general man; day or month; teetotaler. Address J 431, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. GOOD COOK, with refs.; Japanese. Address J 253, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—NO. 1 CHINAMAN cook in private family; refs. J 329, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE YOUNG boy as housework. 350 Bowen-av., City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUTLER AND COOK, by couple with first class experience and references. Address D 352, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER OR AS second man; experienced; city or country; city reference. Address E 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — JAPANESE; EXPERIenced butler; best references; city or country. Address J 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT Japanese cook or general housework. Address J 117, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—SOBER, SINGLE, FIRST class coachman, competent driver and horseman; steady, reliable, all around good handy worker; willing and obliging; best Chicago references. Address J. H., Chicago Hotel, 156 Clark-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN OR chauffeur; had long experience with horses, can drive and do repairing on electric car or gasoline auto; best of city references. Please address J. B. E., 2720 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED coachman; no children; good driver; willing, handy about house; neat appearance; 6 years in last place; best refs. Address E 316, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A capable and reliable man with first class letters from best families in Chicago. Address D 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED MAN, 28; thoroughly experienced; as coachman or any kind of work; prefer country; refs. Address WM. BRADFORD, 966 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED — COACHMAN, ENGlish, country or suburbs; $35-$40. A. SEYMOUR, 214 Ridge-av., Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; WILLing, obliging; not afraid of work; best city ref., city or country. Address J 386, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS COMbination coachman; 10 years' ref.; city or country. Address J 411, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT MARried coachman; best city refs. J 309, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED AND well educated young man; good references; moderate salary; age 23. Address F 361, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; EXperienced in general office and as private secretary; young man; references. J 164, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS stenographer and bookkeeper, capable; best of references. Address J 165, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, young man, 18; good education; references and experience. Address J 455, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS STEnographer; experienced; refs. J 442, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — ADVERTISING MANager, experienced; desires propposition for all or half of his time; now and for the past three years with one of the largest firms and advertisers in the country; personal reasons; present employers will recommend. Address J 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — WATCHMAN; ON ACcount of firm leaving city; A1 reference; letter from last firm; used to dynamo, vacuum pumps, sprinkling system, boilers, engines, etc.; factory building preferred; reliable, honest, and sober. Address J 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE and steady young man as assistant janitor; day or night work; in store, office or flat building; best of references. Direct ANDREW NELSON, 381 Wells-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SUCCESSFUL STOCK PROMOTER; YEARS OF EXP.; UNQUESTION SALE REPUTATION; LARGE ACQUAINTANCE; BEST REF. J 200, TRIBUNE.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD POSITION BY a married man, age 34; Danish; 4 years last place; first class references; good mechanic. Address J 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN DESIRES light work on farm for summer or one year; small salary. Address J 210, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SENIOR MEDICAL student; prefer to go in country; good references. Address J 270, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 22, good habits; work of any kind in business house or factory. Address J 426, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — WITH STOCK BUYer, as experienced. Address ED. FRENCH, Oak Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE MAN; care for lawn; garden; refs. J 127, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT MAIL ORder manager or advertiser. J 286, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WHOLESALE HOUSE; have had some experience. L F 498, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — SOBER HANDY MAN; care horse, lawn; city ref. E 415, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL; neat and honest; handy with needle; American family, same living in hotel preferred; good refs. Address J 205, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXP. SECOND girl as nurse work; would like to leave the city; 2 years in last place; wages $6. Address J 408, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COOK AND SECond girl, to work together; suburbs preferred. Apply 2932 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 15 YEAR OLD COLored girl, never worked out. Phone Gray 5104. House, 5110 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl, general housework; best refs. Address 1468 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED COLORED girl would like care of furnished rooms. 2726 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AMERICAN FAMILY, by young Norwegian widow with a child. 693 N. Campbell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT COLORED GIRL, housework; good cook; refs. Phone 2837 Douglas.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, GENeral housework, small family. 62 N. Mozart-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COOK; suburbs preferred. Call only. 2550 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DAY WORK. H. B., 35 E. 31st-st.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT COOK and house girl; good ref. Tel. 3240 Douglas.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a refined woman, 39; thoroughly competent to manage and take full charge; good cook and seamstress; will leave city; best references. Address J 279, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, with child 6 years old; city or country. Address J 145, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD DRESSm

WANTED—MALE HELP.

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Is what every man of ability is looking for. Our organization, having offices operating in co-operation throughout the country, and dealing only with companies of known standing, offers exceptional advantages to SALESMEN in all staples and specialties, clerical and Executive men, from young college men just starting into business to managers of large propositions; technical men, including Mechanical, Structural, and Architectural Draftsmen; Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineers; Factory and Shop Superintendents.

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BOOKKEEPERS—THREE $15, $15
Bookkeeper, clothing store 14
Stenographer, lumber experience 70
Stenographer, rapid, Oliver 60
Stenographers, three $12, 15
Bookkeeper and stenographer 15
Extenders, two, very rapid figurers 12
Office men, three, good writers $10, 12
Young office men, five $7, 8
Bill clerks, two, experienced $10, 12

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE,
901, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER—EXP., S. CHICAGO $65
Bookkeeper, exp. in clothing 14
Young man, A1 in figures, for office S. W. S. 12
Stenographer and office, exp. 12
Stenographer and bookkeeper, Oliver 12
Strong young man, for packing, stock, etc. 10
Stenographer, bright 12
Young man, plain pen., h. s. graduate 5
Clock boy, exp. and competent 6
Office boy, exp. and bright 6

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225 Dearborn-st. and 99 La Salle-st.

SOME OF THE LARGEST EMPLOYERS IN THE CITY PATRONIZE US. WE HAVE MEN HELP THROUGH US. WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED TO THEM, THAT WE CAN DO THE GOODS. THERE IS NOTHING TOO BIG FOR US TO HANDLE. WE HAVE POSITIONS OPEN, PAYING AS HIGH AS $10,000 PER YEAR. DO YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR CONDITION? CALL AND SEE US TODAY.

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Why not act upon this good advice today and secure a suitable position.

NO JOB NO PAY.

This means just what it says—that no charge is made unless a position is secured.

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BUSINESS MAN—GOOD CORRESPONDENT $20
Stenographer, rapid Rem. operator 20
Bookkeeper and stenographer 15
Stenographer, experienced, country man 14
Asst. bookkeeper, to leave city 15
Stenographer, bright, some experience 12

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 Dearborn-st.

WE USE CARE AND JUDGMENT IN SELECTing the right one for the right place. That is why we succeed. Give us a call.

REYNOLDS-HODGES CO.,
Phone Main 2062. 171 Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

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GIRLS—16 OR 17 YRS. OLD, TO LEARN BINDery work.
R. R. DONNELLEY SONS CO.,
140 Plymouth-pl.

LADIES—FOR PLEASANT WORK. W. RUSSELL, 306 E. Indiana-st.

LADY—FOR RENTING; MARRIED PREferred. Call 146 State.

SHOEMAKERS—EXPERIENCED VAMPERS on men's fine shoes. FLORSHEIM & CO., Adams and Clinton-sts.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR OF EXPERIENCE, capable of taking charge of switchboard with three other operators; young woman of 24 to 30 years of age preferred. Address K P 229, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WE'LL GIVE YOU GOOD intelligent service in helping you to secure suitable employment. We have places for GOOD BOOKKEEPERS and STENOGRAPHERS; GOOD TYPEWRITERS and OFFICE GIRLS; GOOD CASHIERS and CHECKERS.

NO JOB NO PAY AGENCY.
Bank Floor. MORRELL AGENCY, 48 S. Clark-st.

STENOGRAPHER—RAPID OPERATOR..... $15
Stenographer, Pay-Sho, or Rem..... 12
Bookkeeper, experienced lady..... 10
Office girl, some exp. on typewriter..... 6

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 Dearborn-st.

WHEN IN NEED OF STENOGRAPHERS, MALE or female, before writing, call on UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 133 Wabash-av.

STENOGRAPHERS AND BOOKKEEPERS—H. C. KELLOGG & CO., 810, 140 Dearborn-st.

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TOURING CHICAGO.

40 PASSENGER OBSERVATION CAR.

Leaves The Fair, State and Adams-sts.
10 a. m., for Lincoln Park and North Shore Drives.
11:30 a. m., for Lincoln Park only.
1:30 p. m., for Jackson and Washington Parks.
SHERMAN HOUSE, Randolph and Clark-sts.
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Special service for clubs, conventions, tourists, and outing parties.
CHICAGO AUTO SERVICE CO.
254 E. Ohio-st. Phone North 1739.

THE GUARANTEED YALE—16 H. P. LIGHT touring car; 5 passengers in 100; tested 35 miles per hour; 16 h. p. runabout, $800; it is guaranteed during summer season against all repairs. The Cars rented. Automobile Co., 1414 Michigan-av. Phone S. 1279.

OBSERVATION CARS. FREIGHT TRUCKS. DELIVERY WAGONS. FOR SALE, RENT. CHICAGO AUTO SERVICE CO., 252-254 EAST OHIO-ST.

FOR SALE—$700; 2 CYLINDER UPRIGHT 16 H. P. touring car, with transmission; fine condition. Address J. MEARS, Powers' Theater. Can be seen at 5208 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE OPERATED WOODS brougham, mouse trimmed; very fine; cheap for selling, owner abroad. Apply Little Giant Storage Battery Co., 1255 Michigan-av., Chicago.

GRAND MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE OF automobiles, sundries, all styles; your own price. Don't miss it. Tuesday, June 13, '05. 5513 Cottage Grove-av.

AUTOS ..... TO RENT
H. G. McGAUGHY,
Phone Har. 5196. 540 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HAYNES-APPERSON, WITH TONneau; elegant condition. YALE, 1414 Michigan-av.

AUTO SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES OF every description. The Automobile Supply Co., 1239 Michigan-av.

AUTOMOBILES RENTED, BOUGHT, SOLD, and exchanged. First class repairing. Grey Motor Car Co., 1421 Michigan-av. Phone South 960.

FOR SALE—1904 AUTOCAR IN GOOD ORDER; run very little; will sell at a bargain. Address L E 141, Tribune office.

40 H. P. APPERSON BROS. AUTOMOBILE; good condition; white delivery; good chauffeur. Address J 295, Tribune office.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR OF EXPERIENCE, capable of taking charge of switchboard with three other operators; young woman of 24 to 30 years of age preferred. Address K P 229, Tribune office.

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10 a. m., for Lincoln Park and North Shore Drives.
11:30 a. m., for Lincoln Park only.
1:30 p. m., for Jackson and Washington Parks.
SHERMAN HOUSE, Randolph and Clark-sts.
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AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO., 185-187 Wabash-av., general auctioneers. Sales at store every Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a. m. Furniture, carpets, gen. household goods. Tel. 2100 Cent.

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JUDD, SCHMIDT, PALMER & COMPANY, 1009 ASHLAND BLOCK. CENTRAL 3500.

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4000 ELLIS-AV.—A LARGE PRIVATE RESIdence in spacious, handsome grounds; select, exceptional; walk or electric to 47th-st. cars and I. C.; private bath with every room; attractive to well to do gentlemen; special attention given from housekeeping; transient guests received during summer months; rooms shown by appointment. Telephone Oakland 2910.

470 E. VINCENNES-AV.—LARGE, AIRY, WELL furnished rooms for the summer for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; hot and cold running water in rooms; fine bathroom; 2 acres of lawn with shade; wide porches, swings, tennis court, and croquet ground. Tel. Drexel 10671.

352 36TH-ST.—IDEAL HOME NEAR LAKE. The Hayden; clean, homelike; service and meals best in city for the price; residential and transient.

6716 WASHINGTON-AV. — LARGE ROOMS, with board; choice locality, near park; golf and tennis; near station and cable; 12 min. to city; $6 to $10. Phone 1533 Hyde Park.

5427-29 WASHINGTON-AV.—DETACHED house; near Jackson Park; light, airy, double and single rooms; lavatories; best board; I. C. ex. cable.

5000 JEFFERSON-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS; lavatory, piazza, lawn, detached house; excellent home table. Tel. 8624 Gray.

2944 PRAIRIE-AV.—1 SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms; gentleman preferred; private bath; excellent board.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL room, with excellent board, detached residence. 1132 South.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE LOCATION; outside, airy rooms; good board. Phone 1147 South.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN WHO APPRECIATES good home can secure fine room and board; private family; 45th and Prairie. J 416, Tribune office.

4201 ELLIS-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with board; near I. C.

3606 LAKE-AV.—MRS. M'MILLEN—LARGE SINgle room with running water; references.

4552 INDIANA-AV., 1ST APT.—DESIRABLE room, with board; priv. family; mod.; gentleman.

4215 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, running water, Drexel 5683. Oakland 2910.

4329 CALUMET-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD IN private family; good transportation; phone.

2979 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM, PRIVATE bath, also south room with lavatory.

West Side.

248 ASHLAND-BLVD.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; also table board; terms reasonable.

699 MONROE—FIRST CLASS HOME FOR TWO, with board; private family.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST., NEAR DIVISION AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE.—THE MAITRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; QUIET, BEST NEIGHBORHOOD; 15 MIN. TO BUSINESS CENTER; EXCELLENT TABLE; TERMS MODERATE. PHONE NORTH 2066.

417 E. HURON-ST.—BEAUTIFUL, LARGE south front room, suitable for three men, very beautiful home, delightful bath, walking distance; finest location on North Side; best service in the city; reasonable.

36 BELLEVUE-PL.—LARGE, NICELY FURnished room, with board; near lake and park; convenient to N. State electric line; finest residence location on North Side.

77 MAPLE-ST.—PLEASANT SINGLE AND DOUble room, with good board; home cooking and all modern conveniences. Phone 4583 Dearborn.

409 DEARBORN-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY FURnished room, with alcove; also exceedingly pleasant double front room; excellent table. Terms mod.

621 CLEVELAND-AV. — DETACHED RESIdence; lawn; excellent meals; room large; 2 closets; one or two.

226 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE front rooms with board; walking distance.

205 CASS-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; MODERate prices; walking distance. Tel. 4481 Dearborn.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE SINGLE ROOMS, good board; closets, running water.

386 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms; all conveniences; first class board.

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HOTEL WARNER ANNEX—NEWLY COMpleted and ready for occupancy; finely located; 100 rooms in 2 and 3 room suites, with bath, at very attractive rates; telephone in each suite; finely furnished. Groveland Park and Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 673 Douglas. McGUIRE & COBB, Props.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-AV.—one block from L station, surface lines, and 5 minutes' walk from I. C. 63d-st. station—American and European plan; rooms single or en suite, with and without private bath. Telephone 636-637 Hyde Park.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 55D AND LAKE-AV.—American plan; permanent single rooms $7.50 up; en suite, with private bath, for two, $16 up; 20 minutes from city. I. C. suburban and express. Phone Hyde Park 192.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

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HOTEL DEL PRADO—A SELECT FAMILY AND transient hotel (400 rooms), occupying the entire block between 58th and 59th, Madison-av., fronting on Midway-blvd. We have parlor and bedroom with private bath and board for two people, $25 to $40 per week. Trans., 2½ blocks to Ill. Central, 1¼ blocks to Cottage Grove car.

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LEELANAU HOTEL,
OMENA, MICH.

This beautiful summer resort hotel, located on Grand Traverse Bay, Mich., will be open for guests June 24th. Address H. E. MORLAND, Manager, Omena, Mich. Send for booklet.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTY OF 2 TO 4 ADULTS, 1 TO 2 children and nurse; good accommodations in the country for the summer, within an hour's ride of Chicago; state particulars. J. W. ADAMS, care H. O. Stone & Co., 206 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—MICHIGAN-BLVD. AND 12TH-ST. NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL. EUROPEAN.

Everything new and up to date.
Electric light, hot and cold water in every room.
Choice outside rooms, $3, $4, $5, and $6 per week.
Rooms with private bath, $10, $12, and $14 per week.
Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 262.

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TO RENT—WIDOW OCCUPYING MODERN steam heated house will rent suite of rooms furnished or unfurnished; first class; Grand-blvd., near 39th-st. Telephone Douglas 2967.

TO RENT—223 29TH-ST., 3D FLAT, NEAR Michigan-av., nicely furnished outside rooms, suitable for 2; steam, hot water, phone, ½ block L; $2.50 week up. A. BEALS.

TO RENT—HOTEL CRESCENT, 418T AND ELlis-av., in Johnston Co., Ky.; must rent at a sacrifice. If you have the cash and mean business write The Wilson & Friend Co., 200 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

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WANTED—MAN WITH $500 OR MORE TO take charge of a business that will pay from $50 to $5,000 a year; no experience required; we give you exclusive territory. Box B 104, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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ATTENTION—$250 CASH SECURES MAN strictly cash paying business that pays $25 to $30 per week; no opposition; employs 20 men each day. Trial of 30 days to man meaning business. Investigation desired. Address D 239, Tribune office.

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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME one to make money. Only machine existing at up to date face down cement block machine. Call between 11 and 12 a. m., Room 304, Saratoga Hotel.

WANTED—AN ILLINOIS CHARTER FOR A corporation capitalized at one to two million dollars, under which business is not being carried forward. A. D. GASH, 84 La Salle-st.

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MAN OR WOMAN WITH $1,000 CAN BUY HALF interest in good paying legitimate business in Chicago; no agent; self owner. Address J 404, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FUR. DEN BEDroom; weathered oak furniture; steam, elect'y; near Elston-av. and N. W. L.; breakfast if desired. Address J 396, Tribune office.

TO RENT—256 LA SALLE-AV., OPPOSITE LINcoln Park, elegant large rooms, running water, with and without board.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS—LANDLADIES. many that have unique chambers are averse to advertising for reasons; they engage us to personally inspect their apartments, noting carefully the minutest details, in order to discriminate intelligently and serve best the busy man in search of a first class home; having had eight years' exp. placing many of the best people in and around Chicago, we are better prepared to serve you; give us a trial; eliminate worry and save money. Beth Co., 801 N. Y. Life, 171 La Salle-st. Auto. 2061. Central 6346.

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My new patented lighting system will revolutionize the lighting industry. Safest and best light known to science. A 3,000 candle power light at a cost of a quarter of a cent an hour. Has stood the test for years, and its daily demonstrations will convince of its merits. Want partner with $100,000 or reliable company to incorporate with me and market same. If you are looking for a legitimate and safe investment in which there is a fortune address J 140, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—$800 HOME; FULL COM. TO agent. Inquire 934 and Cottage Grove. STEWART & CO., 158 La Salle. Cent. 4635.

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FOR SALE—NEAR 41ST AND GRAND-BLVD., fine 2 story frame on stone and brick basement; 6 rooms and bath; furnace heat; hardwood floors, etc.; frame barn in rear; price $3,550; must be sold. F. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 35th-sts.

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FOR SALE—2678 FULTON-ST., NEAR 52D-AV., 1 block from Lake St. "L" station in Austin; cost over $7,000; price for a quick sale, $4,500. This is a bargain.

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FOR SALE—LOT ON COLORADO-AV. FACING park; sacrifice, $2,000. P. H. Treacy, 145 La Salle

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FOR SALE— APARTMENT SITE. BIG SNAP FOR BUILDERS.

We are authorized by non-resident owners to sell a choice Sheridan-rd. corner, near elevated station, at about 50% of its value. For a quick sale only. Address K P 401, Tribune office.

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6 r. cottage; $1,200 to..... 4,000
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FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES AND LOTS; rents. THOS. H. GALE, 705 Tacoma Bldg., 131 La Salle-st., or opp. Oak Park sta. Lake-st. "L."

FOR SALE—1 ACRE TRACTS; HILLS, TREES, springs, streams, natural suburban scenery. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

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282½ acres, 4 miles east of Lake Geneva; only $50 per acre.

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$2,200, 6%, 5 years, valuation.....$4,000
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TO RENT—EVANSTON—11 ROOMS, FURNISHed, for the summer; central, facing lake and park; two verandas; large lot; abundant shade. Address K P 238, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—OR SALE—20 ROOM SUMMER HOtel, completely furnished; 7 miles Benton Harbor; St. Joseph River one side, interurban line the other; all steamboats stop; a moneymaker for right party. PRATT, LOOMIS & PRATT, Benton Harbor, Mich.

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TO RENT—PAW PAW LAKE, FURNISHED cottages, for season; every convenience. Normal 2724.

TO RENT—LAKE GENEVA, BELVIDERE Park, well furnished cottage, near lake. Inquire GEO. M. PEALE, 87 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED COTTAGES AT Beechwood Point, Paw Paw Lake. Address L P. HUSEN, Watervliet, Mich.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Lake Harbor, Mich.; $75; for July and August. MRS. E. B. CORNING, 6803 Parnell-av.

TO RENT—PAW PAW LAKE—ELEGANT, large furn. cottage; best location; large grounds, boats. Address J 336, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

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TO RENT—GARFIELD-BLVD. [57TH-ST.] AND Calumet-av., near "L" station; just finished, finest and most reasonably priced flats in city; 5, 6, 7 rooms; all outside light; beautiful location, overlooking Washington Park; woodwork unequaled, beamed ceilings, bookcases, consoles, artistic tiling, grates at each end; all conveniences; $35 and up; private park in rear of building. JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT TILL OCT. 1ST, 8 rooms; private family only will retain one room if satisfactory at liberal rental. Telephone connection. References required. A. C. TURNER, 6026 Woodlawn-av.

TO RENT—5225 WASHINGTON-AV., 8 ROOM apartment [finest South Side 3 flat building]; beautiful interior, unique architectural effects, artistic decorations; magnificent outside light. JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2624 INDIANA-AV. [FINE NEW building]; 3d flat, 6 rooms; magnificent outside light [overlooks private grounds]; beautiful interior; $50. See janitor, No. 2630.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM HEATED FLATS. 5907 Prairie-av., 7 rooms, $35.
4931 Indiana-av., 8 rooms, $35.
4933 Indiana-av., 8 rooms, $30.
W. M. BRINKMAN, 3105 Indiana-av.

TO RENT— 775 West 63d-pl., 7 room brick flat, $16. REYNOLDS & ROSE, 822 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—S. W. CORNER 45TH-ST. AND VINcennes-av., 8

DELAY LAUNCHING OF DUNNE LEAGUE

Newest Democratic Harmony Organization Is Sent Back to the Incubator.

HITCH FOUND IN PLANS.

County Central Executive Committee Ignores Two Requests of the Mayor.

An interesting case of "suspended animation" is attracting attention in these parts. The Dunne league, the latest, newest, and most ambitious harmony effort which has been put forth by factional democrats, has gone back into the incubator and there is uncertainty as to when it will be hatched.

At a meeting held yesterday by some of the directors of the newly incorporated organization it was decided to postpone the election of officers and to allow the league to drop out of notice for a while.

Shortly before this decision was reached the executive committee of the county central committee met and decided to hold the election of ward club officials on June 15, in spite of Mayor Dunne's request that the choice of these officials be put over until after the primaries.

The one fact was consequent to the other. It was discovered that the Dunne league, instead of promoting harmony, had that useful article by one corner and was flapping it into rags.

Starts with Ambitious Plans.

The league was incorporated two weeks ago and organized with a formidable list of directors, including Andrew J. Graham, Representative W. L. McKinley, John E. Owens, John Traeger, William McConnell, and others. It was to reunite all democratic factions in the city and gather them under the Dunne banner. There was to be one large, peaceful democratic tribe, and it was to pitch its tents by the cedars of Lebanon and there was to be peace. The Dunnites and the Harrisonites, the Hearstites and the Hopkinsites were to be as one and live in amity.

In connection with the league some one said something about Dunne for president, and the followers of Hearst did not like the sound of it. Mr. Hearst's faction and Mr. Dunne's henchmen had been regarded as companions in arms. While the New Yorker is willing the mayor should have the local field for local purposes he wants it for national purposes, and in proportion as the Dunne people grew ambitious they became distasteful to the radical Hearst people.

Harrison Men Seek Intrenchments.

From another point on the horizon there came another disturbance of harmony. When Lahiff, Carey, and the city hall democrats beheld a militant Dunne democracy taking to the field with an olive branch in one hand and something they thought was a stuffed club in the other they became busy spading up intrenchments and crawling into them.

Then it fell out that when Mayor Dunne asked two favors of the county committee they were refused, the organization being controlled by the city hall faction. The date of club elections was fixed for June 15, Mayor Dunne wanting it postponed, and no appointment was made to the Sixth ward vacancy on the committee. Mayor Dunne wanted Edgar L. Masters selected.

Mayor Dunne had no desire to see harmony treated in this disrespectful manner, and decided that if the Dunne league was causing the trouble it would be best to suspend the league for a while. It is believed to have been at his request that the election of officers was postponed.

When it becomes apparent that the harmony league can promote harmony and not scare it out of town further steps in its organization will be taken. Members of the directorate of the organization said yesterday this probably would not happen until after the primaries.

Contests in Three Wards.

The county committee, after fixing June 15 as the date of the club elections, left with a committee composed of Lahiff, Coughlin, and Powers the question of selecting chairmen and secretaries for the meetings. In three of the wards there will be contests.

In the Thirteenth John E. Owens has some opposition. In the Twentieth there is a fight between Fred W. Blocki and George McConnell. The latter, as committeeman, has selected Fitzpatrick hall for the meeting. Blocki asserts that the hall is too small to hold the members of the ward organization and has sent out a call for the meeting to be held in Columbia hall. In the Twenty-sixth, Peter Reinberg and Sheriff Barrett are in a similar dispute over a hall.

Harrison Back and Talks Politics.

Carter H. Harrison on his return yesterday morning from California was visited at the Auditorium hotel by some of his old political allies, including Lahiff, Corporation Counsel Tolman, William Dillon, and others. The former mayor said he was for Lawrence McGann for democratic nominee for the presidency of the sanitary board and for Tolman for judge.

"I am for McGann for any office he wants," he said, "and especially for president of the drainage board, where his experience and judgment would make him especially valuable."

The former mayor goes to Huron mountain next week but would not say whether or not he will be back to take any part in the primaries.

Delay in Park Board Plans.

It is improbable that any announcement of west park appointments will be made this week by Gov. Deneen. He was scheduled to come to Chicago the latter part of the week to announce the makeup of the new board, but, failing to find a president, it is said he will not make the announcements.

Efforts still are under way to secure B. A. Eckart's consent to take the appointment as president. The state administration refuses to be content with his declaration that he cannot undertake the work and hopes to persuade him to accept. He now is in Buffalo.

Sanitary Trustee W. H. Baker has been indorsed for renomination by the Thirteenth ward organization.

Allen of Moline for Congress.

Reports received indicate that F. G. Allen of Moline, connected with one of the manufacturing plants there, will be one of the candidates to succeed the late Congressman Marsh. It is said he will have the Moline backing in the Rock Island county convention and his chances are good to secure the county delegation.

WOMAN SCORES CLEVELAND.

President of New Jersey Federation Says Ex-President Might Profit by Study of Club Principles.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 7.—Mrs. A. J. Newberry, president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, in welcoming the delegates of the National council today referred to Grover Cleveland's published article on women's clubs by saying: "Even the great sage who lives in the shadow of a New Jersey university might profit by closer intimacy with the principles and objects of the club women of New Jersey."

New Chicago and New York Train.

Beginning with Sunday, June 11, the Pennsylvania will place in service a new train from Chicago, to be known as "The New York Special." It will run daily, leaving Chicago at 8 o'clock a. m., reaching Pittsburg at 8:30 p. m., and New York the next morning at 8:15. A 23 hour train to New York, with $5 extra fare from Chicago.

"The New York Special" will carry a parlor car, a dining car, and coaches from Chicago to Pittsburg, and a sleeping car from Chicago to New York.

Pennsylvania Short Line ticket office at 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

Mandel Brothers

Shirtwaist suits at a wonderful saving

Third floor, State street.

Handsomely embroidered waist and skirt with embroidered panel; side plaits and linen-finish material of superb quality give the full and graceful effect so much sought—and attained so artistically only in Mandel suits. At the price are unparalleled bargains. **3.95**

Lawn shirtwaist suits at $5

Beautifully designed and finished sheer lawn suits—of that soft, fine material which lends itself so readily to produce graceful contour. Waists with solid yoke effect of fine tucking; embroidery box plait down front, tucked sleeve, embroidered skirt with knee flounce and solid tucking at each side $5.

Dainty mull waists at 2.50

Mull waists, daintily designed and elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, fancy round yoke, two handsome lace medallions down front, sleeve with deep cuff in new effect. Another model of sheer fine lawn, button back, waist and sleeves tucked and beautifully lace trimmed, 2.50.

Travelers' sample sale summer underwear

A fortunate purchase of travelers' samples of the famous "Alpha" underwear, made by Phyllis Knitting Co., enables us to offer them at practically *half* their usual price. Every garment perfect and made to show the exquisite finish and quality of the line.

First floor, State street.

This pure silk vest at 1.50.

Women's 59c "Alpha" equestrian tights, knee length; also lisle thread vests, all styles; special at 39c.

Women's $1 and 1.25 "Alpha" union suits, genuine ribbed lisle, long and short sleeves, at 59c.

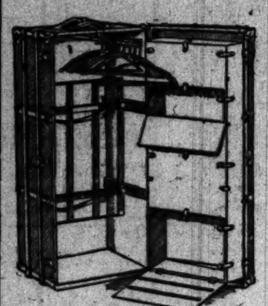
Women's 75c imported Swiss ribbed vests, fine and sheer; low neck and sleeveless; special, 59c.

Women's mercerized vests, wide crochet over bust, with appliqued silk butterfly or rosebud, at 50c.

Women's imported lisle thread and silk vests, all sizes, value from 1.10 to 1.50, now reduced to 95c.

Travelers' requisites A. B. C. wardrobe trunks

Economy basement.



Heavy duck covered, oil painted, fiber binding and center bands, brassed trimmings; four compartments in door for sundries and hats; patent clothes carriers, and 16 garment hangers; cloth lined throughout; for women's or men's use—50 inches high, $42.

We offer a line of strongly built, serviceable and reliable trunks, painted canvas covered, iron bound with two center bands, cloth lined throughout; top tray with folding lid and extra skirt tray:

Genuine cowhide suit cases, linen lined, brass lock and strong catches; in 24 inch size only, special at 3.90.	32-in.	34-in.	6-in.	38-in.	40-in.
	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50

Plain amber alligator oxford bags, extra large, hand sewed, with good quality leather lining:

Selected cowhide suit cases, linen lined; shirt fold; solid brass lock and catches; sole leather corners; strongly riveted; satisfactory in every way—$5.	14-in.	15-in.	16-in.	17-in.	18-in.
	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00

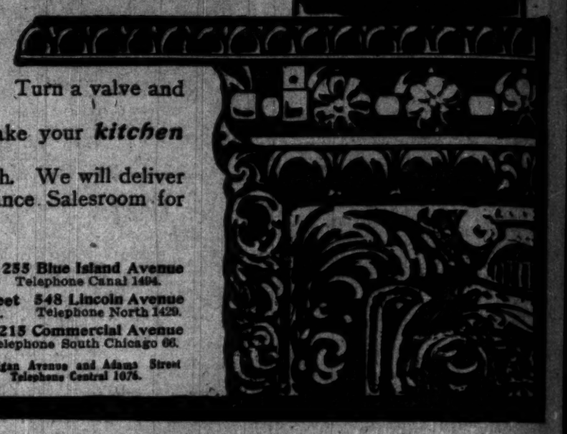
Marshall Field & Co.

Our June Sale affords the best opportunity of the year for buying

Oriental Rugs.

Every weave from Turkey, Persia and India is represented in the comprehensive collection of fine Oriental Rugs which is being offered at very special prices during the month of June.

GAS FOR COOKING



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You ought to have a gas range ***NOW***—it will make your ***kitchen*** as comfortable as the ***parlor.***

Buy the Gas Range on ***Easy Payments*** if you wish. We will deliver and connect it ***free.*** Ask the Main Office or any Appliance Salesroom for prices and terms.

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1264 East Ravenswood Park, Telephone Sheridan 862.
255 Blue Island Avenue, Telephone Canal 1494.
11107 Michigan Avenue, Telephone Pullman 131.
1589 Ogden Avenue, Telephone Canal 1137.
338 West Sixty-Third Street, Telephone Wentworth 417.
548 Lincoln Avenue, Telephone North 1429.
1017 Milwaukee Avenue, Telephone Monroe 1341.
3481 Archer Avenue, Telephone Yards 452.
9215 Commercial Avenue, Telephone South Chicago 66.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Telephone Central 1076.

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Chicago Beach Hotel
American and European Plan,
51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago
Out of the city, yet within 10 minutes of it. Has 1,000 feet of broad veranda; 450 handsomely furnished outside rooms with a lake view; 220 private baths. Automobilists and other guests should visit
New European Dining Room
overlooking Garden, Beach and Lake, where they will find perfect service & receive every attention.

EASTMAN SPRINGS | Benton Harbor, Mich., for health. Park—30 acres. Hotels, cottages, baths. Take electric cars. Finest mineral waters; strongest natural lithia waters, medicinal qualities unequaled; cool and quiet. $8 to $10 per week. For information regarding hotel address MRS. J. R. SHEPARD. Address inquiries regarding waters to W. HAROLD WOODRUFF, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Waukazoo Inn on Macatawa Bay, Holland, Michigan
Rates $8 to $10 per week. Grounds consist of 600 acres of natural forest. Finely wooded lots for sale. Prices from $100 to $1,000. Transportation: Graham & Morton boats or Pere Marquette R. R. Address
J. C. EVERETT, 125 Clark St., Chicago.

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MUEHRCKE'S HOTEL
FOX LAKE, ILL. C., M. & St. P. Ry.
One hour from Chicago. Ample accommodations. Free boats and fishing tackle. Spend a couple of days in rest and recreation. Come out.
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The 40th year; large hotel, annex and ten fine cottages; electric light; gas baths; flowers galore; own vegetables; great golf, fishing, bathing, etc. Rates $2.00 to $3.00 per day. An ideal family resort. Ask for "Ripples," telling the whole tale. Opens May 15th.
T. D. STONE, Dartford, Wis.

THE ANGLERS' HOTEL AND THE NEW CLEETHORPE'S VILLA, European and American plan. Okauchee Lake, Okauchee, Wis. Cleethorpe's Villa to rent in part or whole; furnished or unfurnished. Hotel, $1.50 per day, $7 to $10 per week; best and cheapest in locality; livery and barber shop in connection; boats, bait and fishing tackle. W. A. LACY, Prop.

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SPRING LAKE, MICH.
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At Winnetka, Kenilworth Inn, Kenilworth, Ill., on the North Shore, half hour ride from the city. Pleasant rooms. Tempting table. A delightful place to spend the summer months.

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on St. Joe River. Boating, bathing, fishing, good table, baths, shade, fine grounds, plenty of home grown fruits, vegetables, milk, butter and eggs. Rates $7 per week. Box 444. St. Joseph, Mich.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL, Waupaca, Wis. | CHAIN O' LAKES. Boating, bathing, fishing, dancing pavilion, baseball park, other amusements. Rates, $7 to $10 per week until July 1. Hotel opens June 1. Send for illustrated booklet.

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The famous North Shore Resort. Lots of shade and cool breezes. Excellent table. Rates $2.50 per day, $7 to $10 per week. R. A. HISTED.

CHARLEVOIX INN, MICH.,
Offers more than any other resort advertises. Address EGBERT T. OSBORN, Proprietor.

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DOUGLAS, MICH. Rates $7 or $1.50 per day. Located in midst of fruit belt on the East shore of Lake Michigan.
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Rates, $7 to $10 per week. Healthiest mineral water in Mich. This hotel and property for sale.
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NIPPERSINK HOTEL, FOX LAKE, ILL.
Boat with every room. Good fishing, bathing, home cooking, bowling alleys. Five minutes from depot. Rate $1.50 per day. Chas. Unverzagt, Prop. Tel. Fox L., 244.

MESSENGER SHORE, Devil's Lake, Wis.
On C. & N. W. Ry., on west shore of lake; good fishing and bathing; large, shady grounds; home cooking; reasonable rates. Send for circular.
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Beautifully situated on a high bluff overlooking picturesque Bluff Lake, 15 minutes' drive from Antioch, Ill., via Wisconsin Central Railway.
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Rates $8 per week; finely located for all summer outing sports. Address EPH. BEAUMONT.

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THE CLOVERS OMENA, Mich.
ON GRAND TRAVERSE BAY.
Rates, $8 to $12. A large fruit farm and home resort, with ample, cozy accommodations. Surrounded by beautiful inland lakes. Absolutely unexcelled boating, bathing and fishing. Ideal place for hay fever patients. Address
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THE TRIBUNE will keep constantly on hand a large supply of literature concerning resorts advertised in its columns; also time cards, special rates and other printed matter of interest to resorters.

Special information regarding particular resorts, distance from Chicago, rates and transportation will be furnished on request.

Inquiries should be made by mail, stating as fully as possible location and nature of resort about which information is desired.

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Open for the season. MARSHALL BROS., Props.
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LAKE VIEW HOTEL AND COTTAGES; cool, healthful, comfortable. Address E. T. HOPKINS.

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Rates $7 to $9. A HOME RESORT. Beautifully located on White Lake. Lake Michigan in view. Address, C. U. SMITH.

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The ideal place for rest and pleasure; nicely furnished rooms, excellent table, good boats, cottages, etc. Rates, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Special rates per week. A. BECKMAN, Prop.

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A BEAUTIFUL, RESTFUL SPOT. Fishing, bathing, boating. Rates, $10 per week. C. & N. W. Ry. Koshkonong Station, (60 miles northwest of Chicago. A. R. HOARD, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

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Modern European equipment. Special diet and care for the successful treatment of
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